VOL. XVIII.

planting them separately.

Corn and Potatoes together.

from eighty to one hundred bushels per acre.

Mr. Newhall quotes a remark of Lorain, on

potatoes were planted in the clearing out fur-

the best corn cultivated in the common way

through them, and the sun also has its genial ef-

fect, while the mutual shade which one crop gives

to the other tempers, its rays, and prevents any

excess of heat which would be injurious-in oth-

This experiment is so easily tried, that we

hope it will be more generally instituted next

The Anti-balling Horse-Shoe.

year a correspondent from Minot, Mr. E. Jones,

communicated a plan of shoeing horses, so that

ciples, to prevent the retaining a mass of damp

snow within the shoe. If you compare it with

the common shoe you will at once see the differ-

ence. The common shoe is in the form of an

oval hoop, or a part of an oval hoop. The

widest part is midway from the heel to the toe.

It completely hoops in the snow-ball, and holds

Mr. EDITOR :- I have just read, in your paper,

that soaping a horse's feet would prevent the

Some of our readers will recollect that last

er words, the temperature is more uniform.

summer, and its results noted.

traveling in wet snow.

best Horse and

Minot, Feb. 23, 1849.

# Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture.

The 16th volume of this excellent Magazine nmenced with the January number. It is but wo years younger than our hebdomadal, the Farmer, with which it has exchanged from the irst day of its existence unto the present, comng as regularly every month, as a clock. Mr. Hovey has worked hard and long, and we trust, accessfully in his calling; and well may he look back with satisfaction, as he does in his January Our Home, our Country, our Brother Man. number, and note the rapid progress which Horticulture has made since his publication began, The idea advanced by some, that potatoes and to which his Magazine has contributed most planted in rows alternating with corn, would pre- essentially. The price of the work has been revent the potato rot, induced many last year to try duced to \$2, per annum.

the experiment. As the potato disease did not Among the valuable matter which every numprevail so extensively during the last season as ber contains, we find nothing that interests us usual, the results of the experiment in this re- more than the chapter on fruits. In his pomospect are not so definitely ascertained as we could logical gossip for February, we find the following remarks respecting an apple called the

It has also been believed, by some, that this is WINTER HARVEY APPLE. A fine variety, a better mode of raising these two crops than by says he, "under this name has been brought into Boston market, for several years, from Maine, We have been reminded of this idea by reading and they have always commanded a liberal price, the address delivered by Mr. Newhall before the both from their fairness and excellence. A few Essex County Agricultural Society, at their last years ago Mr. W. Kenrick sent some apples Cattle Show. We find that he advarces the which he received from Maine, for exhibition besame idea, and brings forward some facts corrobfore the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, orating it. Premiums had some years ago been and he also gave us one of these specimens offered by that Society for mixed crops of corn, We find it to be a fine fruit; and we should have beans, potatoes, &c. Mr. Newhall says—"But given a description and figure of it before this, one premium had been claimed, which was for a only that we have been waiting to ascertain if it crop of corn and potatoes planted in alternate was a new and distinct variety. Since a comrows; the experiment made at the time, by measurement of land and produce, showed that the mont, the facilities of travel have brought many mixed crop yielded some nineteen per cent. more intelligent cultivators of that fine country to the than that which was planted separately. The city, and great quantities of produce have been corn and potatoes planted in this way were mu-forwarded, including large quantities of apples, tual helps to each other; the potatoes shading of which the stock has been so limited in this the roots of the corn and protecting it from the neighborhood.

effects of drought, and the corn in the months of Among them we have been surprised to find July and August screening the potatoes from the many barrels of the same kind we had from rays of the sun. The crops planted in this way, Maine, and called in Vermont the Winter Pippin. adding the value of potatoes in corn, yielding One gentleman informs us he had twenty bushels from one tree. The apples are of large size, somewhat conical form, with a smooth green this subject, who says that he "frequently skin, slightly suffused with a blush, and possessplanted Indian corn in single rows, eight feet ing a rich subacid flesh and excellent flavor. It asunder, and dropped single corn two feet distant from each other in the rows, so as to stand We shall, now that we have learned more in re-

in single plants. When the corn was ridged, gard to it, describe and figure it in a short time. Now who in Maine can tell us more about this rows which were filled with rotted dung, and Winter Harvey? There are two or more varieclosed by two furrows backed over the potatoes ties of apples in this vicinity called Harvey apby the plough. I have had repeatedly forty to ples, and Mr. Hovey, in the description above, fifty bushels of shelled corn, and one hundred has given us a pretty good description of the one to one hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes to called "Fall Harvey." From the fact of ti the acre. In weight the crop always exceeded variety which friend Hovey describes being also furnished from Vermont, we are led to guess The mode was suggested to me by Gen. Washthat it originated in Vermont and emigrated to ington, who told me that he had great success in Maine in this way: Twenty or more years ago, we in the western sections of Maine used to be It is probable also that another reason why visited, for several springs, by men from Verthese two crops are better (taking it for granted mont, who came prepared with loads of scions that there is no fallacy in the above-named exand grafting wax, and offered to graft orchards periments) is this. The air can circulate freely

for so much a scion, and warrant them to live. They engrafted a great many orchards. They always had a good name (hit or miss) for the varieties they put in. And they really introduced some excellent fruit. Some of these names were remembered by the owners of the orchards, and some owners never remembered any of them, but designated them all by the title of " the Varmount grafts."

It is not improbable that this Maine "Winter Harvey" is one of the " Varmount grafts."

# Brimstone for Potato rot.

they would be much less likely to ball up, when Last year we published the statement of experiments made by Mr. Thomas McGill of Bath, It has been tried and found to be a valuable to prevent and to check potato rot by sifting on improvement for the purposes named. We give lime. This many have tried and found to be below the figure of the shoe, as also Mr. Jones' useful. remarks. The shoe is made on philosophic prin-

We now give you A. A. Haves' experiments with the fumes of sulphur, for effecting the same purpose.

PINE STREET, BOSTON, )

Hon. W. B. CALHOUN :

Sir:-As President of the Agricultural meetings, I do not hesitate in taking the liberty of placing in your hands the enclosed paper. It has it in its place. The one below has its space been for some weeks my wish to have the subject wider at the heel and continually growing small- under the attention of the agriculturists of er as it approaches the toe until it comes to a our State, and I know of no association, or point. The mass of snow is not hooped in, but body of them, to which it could be communicated from its form has a tendency to slip out at the with so much propriety as the one over which heel. With high respect, A. A. HAYES

We are indebted to J. E. Teschemacher, Esq. for the first demonstration of the causes of the present destructive disease in the potato, being a fungus growth. The subsequent inquiries, up to the latest observations, have only slightly modified the conclusions arrived at in this country. by substituting for the changes produced by vegetating fungus, those induced by a decay of that growth.

gathering of snow-balls. It is well to know The rapid decay which continues after th the fatigue of the beast, and in some cases enof the most remarkable character; and, aside from its economical bearing, is a subject of scientific importance. During the last season, I made in winter, shoes that are triangular on the inside; in winter, shoes that are triangular on the inside; arrest all vegetation, hoping to discover an apand I am never troubled by snow-balls collecting plication which would enable us to preserve the on the horse's feet, even while riding in a freez-diseased potato from further changes.

ing mixture of snow and mud. The inner lines Early in the course of the experiments, it was of the shoe are straight from heel to toe, forming two sides of an isosceles triangle, and as the shoe is open behind, no balls can possibly collect, of decay, while a slight increase of temperature under any circumstances. The inner edges of hastened it; moisture being present or not. Heat, the shoe may be thinner than the rim in which in a moist atmosphere, increases the destruction the nails are fastened. Try them, and you will and samples which had been cooled and thereby he satisfied. I would describe the process of partly protected, readily passed through all the making, but suppose it is not necessary, as any changes when again exposed to warm and hurried skillful smith would succeed in a trial or two; air. After using several substances, by direct always remembering, that in this as in other contact with diseased parts of potatoes, I soon branches of their useful art, it is practice that found that the mixture of sulphurous acid, nitroleads to perfection. Above is a rough out of the gen and common air, such as exists when sulphur shoe. I would have no others in winter, if they is burnt in close vessels, would prevent the furmight be put on for nothing. E. Jones. ther progress of the disease in tubers already affected, and that when exposed in contact with tubers, passing through all stages of the disease,

The trials were varied, and the uniformity of rior advantages in many important particulars. the manufacturers.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1850. the results has led me to conclude that the fumes In support of this assertion, I could cite many

The practical use of the sulphurous acid gas sure and immutable as the geographical position very simple, and not expensive. Crude sul- and character of the State itself. hur inflamed in a shallow, cast-iron vessel, or an arthen pot, furnishes the fumes which may be led by wooden pipes to the lower parts of bins filled with the roots, until the unoccupied space is filled with them. As the fumes cool, they beome heavier than air, and will then enter every

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D., State Assayer.

### Written for the Maine Farmer. Profits of Farming in Maine.

But, says one, who ever heard such an asser- The mortality in our farming towns is about that you do not pursue it with sufficient ener-niences of a high state of civilization ? y, perseverance and industry.

I would here remark that a farmer should be

oodland. The produce	of the same, the
eason, was	Statements St.
20 tons of hay, \$7 p	er ton, \$140,00
Produce of orchard,	50,00
40 bushels corn,	32,00
16 " rye,	13,50
100 " oats,	33,00
20 " oats and	peas, 10,00
3 " beans,	3,50
300 " potatoes,	75,00
12 loads pumpkins,	12,00
Pasturage,	30,00
12 bushels carrots,	3,00
56 " turnips,	9,00
Whole amount of	produce, \$411,00

wenty-five dollars. The improvements on the that he abandoned the undertaking. arm during the season are fully worth what was paid for hired help. Consequently the out-door work of the farm is chargable with the labor of

good farmer should receive.

mently under a better state of cultivation. Several years ago I traveled somewhat exten- wools is bringing in a large amount of foreign, ively in the Middle and Western States, to sat- and we should not be surprised if the importation sfy myself in what part of the Union a farmer this year reached at least twenty millions. Fine ould locate himself to the best advantage. Af- wool continues depressed and will not bring its et considerable deliberation, I came to the con- relative value, though it is doing better than clusion that a farmer could do as well in Maine during the last month. One drawback upon the as in any other portion of the Northern States, fine wool market, has been in the large quantity with the same capital and labor. The land in brought upon the market from the Springfield Maine is more fertile and of a better quality than deput. This once disposed of and we hope the it is in any other of the New England States, market will be more firm and steady. and it is fully equal to large portions of the Mid-dle States. It is true the soil is not so fertile in a 56c; full-blood, 45 a 48c; grade Saxony and Maine as it is in the Western States; notwith- Merino, 38 a 42c; common and medium grades,

of burning sulphur, flowing in contact with pota- facts, if the limits of this communication would ses partly diseased, will arrest the further pro- admit. In conclusion permit me to say, farmers Co. Ag. Society: ess of the disease and prevent decay. It is of Maine, be contented with your location. You roper that this conclusion should be received as have advantages, in many respects, such as are n expression of fact, under the circumstances of possessed only by small portions of the Union. experiments on a small scale, and with no more The facilities for agriculture, commerce and han two varieties of potatoes: but I confidently manufactures in your State are equalled by no expect that the importance of the application will other portion of the Union. The future greatseen in the largest exhibition of its effects. ness and prosperity of the State of Maine is as

> O. PETTINGILL. Livermore, February, 1850.

# Written for the Maine Farmer

The Growth of Farming Towns. A township of six miles square contains 230 terstice. By placing the pot of burning sulphur lots of one hundred acres each. As farming is in an empty barrel, and inverting over it a barrel now conducted in this State, farms, on an averfilled with potatoes having a light rack in place age, contain one hundred acres. There will be of a head, the fumes will slowly rise within and then, 230 farmers' families in a common town, pregnate the mass; the barrel and contents which tamilies will number about 1260 souls. If ng then removed, and the head replaced, the the population grows beyond this, the increase posure may be considered as ample. Where will be in mechanics, traders, professional men, quantity is large, it would be economical to manufacturers, and day laborers. This increase we a space vacant below the loose floor on will naturally be in the villages. The increase which they repose, and introduce there the fumes, of men will be greater than the increase of horses, ntil every part of the heap has received a share. and there will be need of other means of travel-It should be remembered that this application ing than by horses. This is found to be the case ll injure, if not destroy, the vegetating power in old countries. In Holland and China they the tubers; and that although this result may have numerous canals, and very little use is highly desirable, for all that are preserved for made of animals. In other thickly settled counfood, those intended for seed should not be so tries they travel on foot; and no natural obstacle to their improvement is greater than the difficulty of communication. This is one of the greatest evils in our farm

ing towns in Maine. The means of communication are so much superior in central towns. Mr. EDITOR :- Having noticed several com- through which Railroads pass, that enterprising inications in the Maine Farmer, giving the men, as their means increase, move from the nount of crops and produce of various kinds, country to the city, and farming towns thus lose sed by farmers in different parts of the State, some of their best families, and property does t more particularly in the northern parts or on not rise in value; it even sinks, while property he late clearings, my attention has been led to in the cities rises. From the habits of the peo e examination of the productiveness of farms ple, distance from a town centre is becoming a older portions of the State. Although we do more sensible evil. People make more of walkt raise such large amounts of produce per acre, ing or riding two or three miles, since they have n the old farms, unless well manured, as are had the experience of moving so rapidly and frequently raised on the new farms, in new por- easily on a Railroad. There are such privileges, ns of the State, yet where a good and correct too, of various kinds, in large villages now, that stem of managing farms is pursued, the re- the want of them is more felt in farming towns. rns of the soil are ample, not only to remuner- From the variety of religious denominations now e the farmer for his labor, but are sufficient to existing, it is not so easy to concentrate a suffibay him a fair profit beside, above the cost of cient congregation at one point, to support oduction. And I will here take the liberty to church privileges with ease and stability. High ay that every farmer who does not so manage schools or Academies could be more permanently is farm so as to receive a fair compensation for maintained in our towns, with easy means of his labor, and a profit hesides is at fault in such communication. Many mechanics and others, cultivate.

on, as that there is or may be a profit in farm- one to seventy-five of the population. In our "If I could get fair pay for my labor, cities of 10,000, it is about one in thirty-six. which is more than I now receive, I would be Why, then, do people go from the wholesome atisfied." All this may be true, but it does not air of the country to large cities, where the morrove but what farming operations may be at- tality is twice as great? Why should not wise nded with a profit. It only proves that you are and benevolent men study to secure to their felcking in intelligence respecting your business, low men both a wholesome air and the conve-

Note. We have often wondered why people man of intelligence, especially concerning his usiness. Almost any man will answer for a will crowd into cities, where many of them must lawyer, doctor or merchant, at the present time. not only live poorer, as it regards subsistence But it takes men of energy and intelligence to and clothing, but suffer greater risks of sickness than in the country. We very frequently see make good farmers.

In commencing this article, I merely intended notices in the city papers of the great destitution o give the result of my farming during the last of the poor in cities; of women who have to year, and some circumstances and observations work for trifling wages, and depend upon charitin connection therewith. Two years ago, I purchased the farm on which I now live, for sixteen saries of life, when, if they would swarm into hundred dollars. It was called by many a worn the country, or into the new settlements, they ut farm; some considerable part of it having could live comfortably, and in many instances inlarge part of the time it has been subject to a selves in the city. This subject was recently poor system of husbandry. About seventy-five discussed in the New York Farmers' Club, and acres are under improvement; the remainder is the difficulty of starting them (the poor) from past the city was adverted to.

" Mr. Pike said many would not work, that those out of employment would not make stonewalls; that they would rather be idle than work. except at wages beyond their value.

Mr. Fleet said there were many difficulties attending any attempts to relieve the destitute in the way of providing employment; hundreds and thousands able to work would prefer to remain in the city and run all risks, rather than go any distance to work for moderate wages. He gave instances.

Mr. Youmans said, a philanthropic gentleman, at much expense, opened an office in New York city, and advertised extensively. Applications from all sections of the country were made for Also garden sauce for a small family, one hive help, at fair wages. The difficulties of getting bees, and eggs from sixteen hens, about those wanting employment to go, were so great,

# Wool Business.

Friend Peters, Editor of the Wool Grower, one man only, which could be procured for two who is now the oracle in regard to the wool busiundred dollars; leaving some over two hun-ness, writing from the Astor House a review of dred dollars to pay interest and taxes on the the wool market for January, says :-

farm, stock and tools, and the profit which every A short run among the manufacturers and dealers, has convinced us that all our previous esood farmer should receive. dealers, has convinced us that all our previous es-The result is very satisfactory to myself, and timates of the amount of wool on hand is perfectly uch better than I had previously anticipated. correct. A few manufacturers have a tolerable Taking the outlay of money and labor into con- supply on hand, but as a general thing, not more deration, and the return therefor, farming in than enough to stand them in band until the next his instance cannot be called bad business, but clip, even if it comes into market early. The lecidedly good. And yet there is nothing to large majority have not enough to keep them fully oast of in this case, for it is not any better than supplied for only a short time. The dealers have farmers can generally do, and is not so well as but light stocks on hand, and we are still of the nany are doing whose farms have been subject opinion that all the wool in the country might be good husbandry in past years, and are conse- worked up by March, if it were an object.

The present high price of coarse and medium

standing which, the farmers in Maine have supe- 33 a 38c. These prices vary with the necessity of

### Statement respecting Corn.

To the Committee on Crops, for the Kennebec

GENTLEMEN :- I raised the past season on pre- spect to the importance and utility of the corn eisely two-thirds of an acre, 131 bushels of corn, crop, I will give you some of my experience measured in the ear. The ground had been and observation on this king of crops; for I conhighly dressed, and planted with corn in the sider it the most valuable erop that farmers can summer of 1848. At that time, stable manure, grow in this vicinity, and I wish to correct the at the rate of twelve cords to the acre, was great mistake that some men have in respect to the spread upon green sward, and plowed in as cost of raising it. It is said by many that corn late as the 19th of June. When planted, it was cannot be raised short of ninety or an hundred well manured in the furrow. It was plowed and cents a bushel. This is a mistake, and ought to planted thus late, year before last, on account of be corrected. A man told me a few years since, the ground being too wet to work previously. I that when he could buy it for sixty cents a bushpresume the strength of that dressing was not so el he would purchase it, for he could not grow much exhausted the first season, as if applied as it short of a dollar per bushel. Under this error, early as usual. The piece of ground was nat- we encourage the importation of three millions urally moist, and the rather heavy crop of grass bushels of corn into this State raised by the sweat plowed in, tended to make the soil lighter, and, and toil of the chattels of the Southern nabob both seasons. Last spring I planted about one- one half of this importation, if we would correct third of the piece the 28th of May. On account the mistake in respect to the expense of raising of a heavy shower, the rest of the piece was not this valuable erop. Suppose every farmer in dry enough to plant till the 6th of June. I this State should try to raise twenty or twentyng spread, but put nine full loads-41 cords- raises, we should not want so much Southern nto the furrow. This was a mixture of stable corn by one half. I have seen a growing error and hog manure, that had been well worked over in the last twenty years in buying corn when we by hogs in the yard. I made the furrows three ought to have raised it. Why is it that the town space between the hills about twenty-two inches. chase from two to four thousand bushels of corn an inch deep with soil, as it contained some plied their home consumption, and some sent out

straw. I dropped from six to ten kernels in a of town to market? but now, we buy the Southern hill, thinning at the first hoeing to five, and at corn, pay the transportation, and it costs us more the second to four spires in the hill. By using money than it does to raise it. I will now give so much seed, I had no hills missing. In soil you my estimate of the cost of raising one hundwhere coarse gravel abounds, if only as many red bushels of corn, which I can do on two acres kernels are planted as it is desirable to have stand of ground. I do not mean rough broken hard n each hill, the work of covering the corn must land that is poor and stony, but our common three or four extra kernels are thrown in, it may five years, and then expect to have a good crop be covered more rapidly, and yet enough will fo grass on them. come up in every hill; and the time saved in evering will more than compensate for the time Dr. for ploughing the first time, day and required for thinning at the first hoeing. When the manure is covered an inch or fore planting, the corn will stand a drought betthe roots shoot more deeply, and, of course, re-

ter, the wire-worm is not so apt to find the kernel, quire less space laterally, therefore the hills may e nearer together. In thinning the corn, I was Hoeing twice at four dollars and fifty careful to leave the most promising shoots, and emove those that stood too crowded. I think that it benefits the shoots that are left, by pulling out some, as it loosens the soil about the roots Soon after the first hoeing, I applied a compos tion, of ashes six parts, plaster one part and salt one part-about half a cup-full to each hill. With regard to planting the hills so near togeth- two cents per bushel. The above estimate is so scertain where he is in fault, and apply the rem- where they might have a few acres of land to er, I am confident it is the best method, if the much at variance with many farmers' opinions. ground is well manured. If the manure is to that I shall give some explanations. be covered before dropping the corn, the furrow farmer ought to grow fifty bushels on an acre. planted was considerably heavier than on that of an acre.

I would also state that I raised about two cart loads of pumpkins on the same ground. I found that the striped bugs were likely to destroy the plants soon after they came up, and I had a composition of equal parts of old manure from the floor of the hen roost, and plaster well mixed, and freely strewed over the leaves, which drove off the intruders, and, I think, was beneficial as a dressing to the vines. I have frequently applied this mixture to squashes and other vines for the same purpose, and with good effect.

Respectfully yours, Jona. A. Smith.

PROFITABLE SHEEP. Mr. David St. John, of has thirty old sheep and fifteen lambs, (yearlings) the land and pay the taxes. or forty-five in all, left, which are worth more If I have enlightened any one in respect to than the first stock. [Albany Cult.

that, without pretending to any knowledge of ab- my statements, I will just say, that I have not struse mysteries, I have learned to discover which told more than half the truth in respect to the eggs will produce pullets, and have pursued the error of buying corn, rather than raising it; and practice with uniform success. I met with the that they will be likely to hear again from hint either in your own periodical or some other. It consists simply in this: To avoid setting the choosing the rounder and plumper ones. Generlong-shaped eggs, (which always produce cocks,) ally, too, I have found that the very largest eggs doubt of the correctness of his statements. His produce male birds. It is certainly an important estimates of the cost of raising corn are as near natter to succeed in this department, having the mark as any we have seen. Skillful farmers unyself often had the mortification to have a whole can grow corn for less than 80 cents a bushel in roud of cocks, or nearly so; the avoidance of this inconvenience is truly a desideratum."

sed for puddings, custards, etc., should be nicely false measure, musty corn, and swollen corn. cleaned, before they are broken, with a cloth dipped in strong vinegar. Then if after being much as our Northern growth. We have bought imported of all but the white that always remains ticking to the inside, the shells are spread out. We advise farmers to feed their hogs and cattle and dried, they serve as well for cleansing coffee with corn grown at home. Stable keepers would isinglass, or any other substance generally sed for that purpose, with the additional advanage that it costs nothing but a little forethought. [Wisconsin Farmer.

New England Farmer that the following remedy ican painter to whom is to be awarded the prize was found to be invaluable in the fatiguing of \$1200 set apart by the International Art-Union marches in Mexico, for galls from harness or sad- for sending a young American painter to Europe.

into a paste with milk, and applied a few times; National Academy of Design, previous to March it will also prevent white hairs growing on galled 25. The envelop will be opened only in the places."

### Cost of Corn Raising.

MR. EDITOR:-As you and others have written several pieces in your valuable paper in ref course, drier. It was plowed rather deeply under the lash of his taskmaster; we could save lanted the twelve-rowed corn. I had no dress- five bushels of corn more than what he now eet and seven or eight inches apart, and the of Framingham and the neighboring towns pur-Before planting, I covered the manure about in a year, when, thirty years since, they supvery slowly and carefully performed. But if plough fields, that we turn over once in four or

I take a field that was planted last year.

half, man and oxen one dollar per day, \$3 00 For manure and carting the same. Furrowing the ground for planting, For ploughing the second time. Man and boy one day and half planting and seed. cents each time, Cutting the stalks and taking up, 3 00 To harvesting and husking the corn, 12 50

Now I have expended fifty-two dollars and got should be rather deeper on that account, other-find no difficulty in it, and more in favorable scawise the hills will be raised so high as to throw off the rain too much. I wish to state that the that old fashion habit, with forty or fifty loads of corn on that portion of the piece which was first manure, dealing it out in the hill on four or five acres, whereas, if they put their manure on two planted was considerably learning later. The difference was such or two and a half acres, they would have as much that had it all been planted at the same time with corn and save half the ploughing and hoeing. the first, I have no doubt there would have been My method is to spread my manure about seve seventy bushels of shelled corn, on the two-thirds cords to an acre, which I value at three dollars and fifty cents per cord, which is forty-nine dol lars for two acres. Then, taking your methed of charging one quarter part to the corn, which I think is full enough, considering we take four crops from the ground before we plough it again, I charge six dollars for carting it into the field In furrowing the ground, I furrow but one way. Dropping the corn as near as I can about two feet six inches apart, I plant a small kind which has small stover, which I prefer to large kinds and large stover. I use the cultivator, let it run very close to the corn. In hoeing, make but very little hills to corn; hoe but twice. Now, when our farmers tell us, that it costs a dollar to raise a bushel of corn, I think there is a great mistake in their education or mine. One item Bern, in this county, bought fifty sheep in July, more, in respect to the corn stover. I consider 1848, at \$1 124 each-or \$56 50; of these, he the corn stover from two acres of ground where wintered forty-nine. There were twenty-three you grow fifty bushels to the acre or more, to be ewes in the lot, which in 1849 reared twenty-five worth three tons of the best meadow hay; and, lambs. The same season, the forty-nine sheep as I have made no deduction for the value of the sheared two hundred and twenty-eight pounds of stover in my estimate, I will deduct all cost of wool, of which two hundred and thirteen pounds cutting and coring the stalks, harvesting and were sold for the gross amount of \$48. He sold, husking the corn for the stover, which brings the in June last, to the Albany butchers, nineteen old price of the corn less than forty cents a bushel; sheep. (wethers) and ten lambs, for \$48; thus or, you may call the corn worth fifty-two cents a making the gross amount of sales, \$116-and he bushel, and take the corn stover for the rent of

growing of corn in the theory of my method, or Size or recs. A correspondent of the Agri- for my time and trouble of writing; and, if not, in the expense of the cost, I shall be amply paid ultural Gazette, says: "I am induced to tell you and any of your correspondents see fit to reply to

MIDDLESEX.

We are acquainted with our correspondent who tolerable good soil, take one season with another. One trouble with farmers, is this, Southern corn is offered nominally cheaper than Northern, SAVE YOUR EGG SHELLS. Eggs that are to be and stable keepers are gouged by false weight. do better to buy home-made corn at 80 cents than imported at 60 cents. [Mass. Ploughman.

Tribune learns that the National Academy of Galls on Horses. A "Volunteer" tells the Design has consented to select the young Amer-Competitors are to send specimens of their work, White lead, finely pulverized, is the most accompanied with their names in envelope, to ffective application. Rubbed on dry, or made John F. E. Prudhomme, Esq., Curator of the . compound and my regard ment to case of the successful candidate.

Young ARTISTS, ATTEND! The New York

# NO. 8.

House Painting.

New style of colors-Bad taste of white and yellow -The non-durability of white lead-Its adulteration-Destroys the menstruum-What colors are permanent-The preparation of oil-The

object of painting-Turpentine not a dryer. A new style of colors has come into vogue vithin a year or two, which we think very tasteful and becoming. The different shades of dark brown, or chocolate color, when properly applied. have a very happy effect in setting off heavy

cornishes, mouldings and friezes.

To those who have been in the habit of con mplating and admiring the staring, whitened wood sepulchres of new towns and villages, this ecent style will look heavy and sombre; but on acquaintance improves, and looks admirable. It gives a solidity and richness, in keeping with

good taste and refinement. These dark colors, if rightly compounded, will atlast by many times the whites and yellows. Modern white lead is made by a new process, which will convert as many pounds of lead in forty hours, as the old process did in forty days. and then often is adulterated with barytes and me, and is not worth one fortieth as much, for outside work. It is not a pure carbonate of lead. but a salt rather than a pigment, at least the low priced article, and has a tendency to saponify the I, and render it miscible with water, and the rains and vicissitudes of the elements, destroy and carry it off. White, for work exposed to the weather, is a poor color to endure at the best, The ochres are also short lived. They are clay, olored with carbonate of iron, which soon oxidize and become black. The fine vellows are too expensive, and the color foppish and in bad taste.

All the metallic oxides are durable-Spanish own and Venetian red, which are exides of on, and red lead, the oxide of lead. In fact no olor, except it has a metallic base, can be depended upon, with the exception of lamp-black, which, being pure carbon, is unchangeable, and all colors into which it enters are improved in dorability.

Oils for outside painting, should, in all cases, be heat up to the boiling point, to dissipate the waters and destroy the mucilage, but not made drying as for inside work-except for white nd flying and fading colors-and then it should be well builed with drivers to form a varnish over the paint so as not to allow the oil to soak into the wood, leaving the colors naked and exposed. The object of painting is not to impregnate the wood with oil to preserve it, but to cover and hield it from moisture and the effects of the atnosphere, and its decomposing agents; therefore, inting with raw oil is not allowable in any case. TURPENTINE. It is a mistaken idea, that spirt

is a volatile oil, and soon evaporates; and, except so far as its own material as a liquifier is con cerned, it has no other effect than to cause paints spread evenly and easily, which in rich boiled oil is necessary. For inside work, where a dead olor without lustre is required, it enters largely n the composition of colors; but in outside world its effects are decidedly bad, and should never be sed. [Rural New-Yorker.

FLAX-COTTON. It perhaps may not be generlly known, even by those engaged in flax, that completely robbing the fibre of its guin, we get immediately a fine downy material like raw otton, only somewhat stronger. The strength the flax is rather diminished by this process, ut still the fibre is superior to cotton, and it may passed through all the present cotton machinry in the subsequent processes. This cannot fail to be highly interesting at this moment, when ve are threatened with a scarce, and consequent dear and inferior, supply of cotton; and since such flax stalk is thrown away, both at home and in India, the plant being cultivated for the eed, it follows we have here, prima facie, a much ess expensive raw material than cotton.

[Foreign paper.

STEADINESS OF PURPOSE. In whatever you ngage, pursue it with a steadiness of purpose though you were determined to succeed. A acillating mind never accomplished any thing worth naming. There is nothing like a fixed, teady aim. It dignifies your nature and ensures four success. Who have done the most for nankind! Who have secured the rarest honors' Who have raised themselves from poverty to riches! Those who were steady for their purnose. They move noiselessly along, and yet what wonders they accomplish. They rise,gradually, we grant, but surely. The heaven are not too high for them, neither are the stars beyond their reach. How worthy of imitation

CORN BREAD. We are in the daily habit of eating corn bread made after the following recipe. by our good lady, Mrs. Norton, of Asteria, It equal to anything we have ever tasted. To one quart of sour milk, add two spoonfuls, well stirred in, of pulverized saleratus, two eggs well beaten, one table-spoonful of brown sugar, and a piece of butter large as an egg. Salt to suit the aste, and then stir in the meal, making the mixture about as stiff as for pound-cake. Now comes the great secret of it goodness. Bake quick to the color of a rich light brown. Eat it moderate ly warm, with butter, cheese, hopey or sugarhouse molasses, as most agreeable to the palate. [American Agriculturist.

Bone Spavin. John White, a corresponden the Southern Cultivator, writes as follows :-I think I have cured one hundred horses of the bone spavin, by taking a sharp knife and cutting cross the enlarged part. I then take a piece ron, made nearly in the shape of an inch chisel, and heat it red hot, and burn the cuts made with the knife, until I think I have burned through the enlarged bone. I then apply spirits of turpentine or tar, until the place heals, which takes a month or more. The remedy is a severe one, but better use it than have a lame horse."

THE FARMER'S CREED. We believe in small farms and thorough cultivation. We believe in large crops, which leave the land

etter than they found it. We believe in going to the bottom of things,

and therefore in deep ploughing.

We believe that the best fertilizer of the soil is the spirit of industry, enterprise, and intelligence without this, lime, marl, plaster, bones, and green

manures will be of little use. [N. Y. Independent

E. HOLMES, Editor R PATON Proprietor.

AUGUSTA: THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1850.

of ordinary attainments.

for those changes that conducted Athens to its

It was a most graceful and becoming act in

on the advancing steps of humanity; and by

contrasting it with the tyranny, the despotism,

the harbarities which inhered essentially in the

Grecian and Roman polity, he happily demon-

strated the heaven-high superiority of the Christ-

ian civilization. His sketch of the principal fea-

tures of the political and religious systems of the

like the unrolling of a Diorama, and while he

pointed to the colossal oppressions which rested

upon and ground down the masses of their citi-

zens, he laid bare the hidden sources of aristo-

the indignant fervor of one who feels and recog-

exactions of the military spirit, smothering do-

sort, converting the citizen into a blind machine

of iron muscle and stony heart, stimulating all

the ferocity of the most brutal natures, and swal-

national pride and allegiance to one idea-the

State. The whole was woven into an argument

of impregnable strength and consummate finish.

standing out in bold relief, and pointing to the

conclusion that the legitimate fruit and foreor-

We wholly despair of conveying any just idea

of diction, the delicious relish of classical allusion,

pervaded the Lecture, and held the admiring au-

dience willing captives of the hour. It was, in

---- "Musical, as was Apollo's lute;-

Written for the Maine Farmer.

Phonography and Phonotypy.

BY DR. JOHN S. LYNDE.

man, of Bath, England, invented a method of

short-writing, which he denominated Phonogra-

phy or writing by sound, from the circumstance

that it was based precisely upon these element

From the truthful basis thus secured, and from

of writing, combining as it does, in an extraor-

The invention is, in fine, one which will hard-

for it has been found to be a useful and labor-

man, was conducted to the design of laboring for

the sister art, Phonotypy, or printing by sound.

In Phonotypy, most of the letters of the old

six consonants and thirteen vowels have been

method of printing and long-hand writing con-

form as much as possible to the old method. In

of voice, and not upon the old Alphabet.

easy of acquisition.

words per minute.

No silent letters are used.

cility and satisfaction.

are beyond all present calculation.

letters are dropped by Phonotypy.

The advantages of Phonotypy over Heterotopy.

or the present method of printing are numerous.

It can be demonstrated that the business of learn-

from three to ten years are required by the pres-

ent style. Only look at the following words,

among thousands of others like them, as spelt in

in the new style. Tough, though, plough,

through, cough, hiccough, de. Tuf, tho, plou, thru, cof, hieup, &c. Here in six words, fifteen

The ground principle of the phonetic system

is one sound to one sign, and one sign to one

sound. It is unquestionably a labor-saving sys-

About eleven or twelve years ago, Isaac Pit-

A perpetual feast of nectar'd sweets,

ity, but quite otherwise.

The Sabbath as a Day of Rest merely. We leave it for divines to speak of this day in a moral and religious point of view; but will say something in regard to its benefits agriculturally, as well as to its aids to health and vigor. Old Barber Johnson-God bless him, for "he has gone where the good niggers go,"-used to say, that Sunday was a blessed good thing for man and beast; and facts prove the old gentleman right. The mortal frame of man and beast is so constructed that it must have rest; and one of the designs of the Sabbath is to give rest to these, one day in seven, in addition to what may be had during the usual respite during night. We have often noticed that those men and those animals, horses for instance, that performed this duty of resting on the Sabbath, were, as a general thing, in better health and strength than those that were constantly on the tramp, and observed no difference in the days of the week. We have recently met with some statistics which we are happy to quote as corroborating this observation.

The American and Foreign Sabbath Unio have published some documents wherein they cite several interesting facts which bear directly upon the question of observing the Sabbath, as it regards mere profit and loss in business. In 1839, a committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature were directed to investigate the effect of suspending labor upon their canals. They reported that both man and beast can do more work by resting one day in seven, than by working on the whole

The experiment was tried in a large flouring establishment. For a number of years they worked the mills seven days in a week. The superintendant was then changed. He ordered the works stopped at eleven o'clock on Saturday night, and to start none of them till one o'clock on Monday morning. Thus allowing a full Sabbath every week. And the same men, during the year, actually ground thousands of bushels more than had ever been ground in a single year before, and it is added, the men were more healthy. moral, punctual and diligent. They lost less time in drinking, dissipation and quarrels. They were more clear-headed and whole-hearted.

An experiment was once tried on a hundred and twenty horses. They were employed for years for seven days in a week. But they became unhealthy, and finally died so fast that the owner thought it too expensive, and put them on a six days arrangement. After this time he was not obliged to replenish them one fourth part as often as before. The good effects of this rest is as manifest in regard to mental labor as it is in that of bodily labor. Medical statistics abundantly prove this. The documents referred to mention the following incident: "A distinguished merchant, who for the last twenty years had done a vast amount of business, remarked to the writer that, 'had it not been for the Sabbath, I have no doubt I should have been a maniac long ago.' A gentleman in the company remarked, 'this is greatest importers, and he used to say that the Sabbath was the best day of the week to plan successful voyages—showing that his mind had no Sabbath. He has been in the Insane Hospital for years, and will probably die there."

From such facts, and a thousand more might be added, we may rest assured that even on the score of animal or bodily prosperity only, the command, "six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work," was given in kindness and mercy.

# Meeting of the Ken. Co. Ag. Society

The annual meeting of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society was held on the 14th inst at Hallowell Cross Roads. The attendance of members was more full than usual, and a commendable spirit prevailed. The following gentlemen were chosen for officers during the ensuing Nathan Foster, of Gardiner, President

Nathaniel Robinson, of Augusta, Isaac N Wadsworth, of Hallowell, Daniel Craig, of Readfield, Vice Presidents.

Russel Eaton, of Augusta, Recording Secre tary and Treasurer.

Francis Fuller, E. Winthrop, Collector. E. Holmes, Winthrop, Corresponding Secre

tary and Agent. Francis Fuller, E. Winthrop, Dudley Hainer

Readfield, I. N. Wadsworth, Hallowell, Trustees Wm. A. Sampson, Hallowell, Librarian. Communications were read from the North

Kennebec Agricultural and Horticultural Society. and from Dr. Lee, of Washington, D. C. Voted, 'To alter the By-Laws so as to chang the time for holding the Annual meeting to the

last Monday in January. Voted, That a Committee be appointed to me morialize our Legislature on the subject of an

Voted, That the Trustees be a Committee

designate the place to hold the next Cattle Show A Committee was raised to draft a petition

Congress, to be signed by the members, praying for the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau. A Resolve was also passed, approving the project of publishing Agricultural Tracts by the Agricultural Department of the Patent Office.

The reformed methods of printing and writing LODI POUDRETTE MANUFACTORY. We have received a pamphlet from the agent of the Lodi Poudrette Manufacturing Company, giving a deossess great advantages over the old methods. First, they can both be learned in one-twentieth part of the time now necessary to the acquisition tailed account of the properties of this specie of manure, together with directions for using it. of the arts of reading and writing. Secondly, this State. Phonographic short-hand enables a person to For prices, &c., see our advertising columns Pondrette, when manufactured as it ought to be follow a speaker verbatim, his report being legible as print. In addition to this, the incidental is an excellent manure, especially for corn. benefits which would result to literature and science from the adoption of the reformed alphabet,

OXFORD DEMOCRAT. We are glad to see this paper coming up out of the ashes of the late fire Paris, renewed, enlarged, and as bright as a new dollar. Friend Millet has associated with him Mr. Geo. L. Mellen, late of the the Boston Museum. Go ahead, boys-we are sorry for the scorching you got, but you really look the better for it.

NEW MOP-HANDLE. Mr. Andrew S. Butter field, of Wilton, has left a newly constructed mop-handle at our office. The improvement sists in the mode of shipping and unshipping (as a sailor would say) the mop, which can be done in half the time that it can be done in the old way of screwing and unscrewing the jaws.

PORTLAND ADVERTISER. Mr. Ordway, one of the former proprietors of the Portland Advertiser, has sold his interest to Henry Carter, Esq., and A. F. Gerrish. The paper will now be carried on under the firm of Edwards, Carter & Co.

begins to speak to the very point on this subject. Augusta Lyceum. It is no extravagant encomium to say that the Lecture last Friday evening by President Woods, and Phonography as speech-writing, and the latwas a towering specimen of genuine eloquence, and a masterly exhibition of the priceless value examined it, to be a useful art, that cannot fail,

of well-directed intellectual powers. Nor is it a sooner or later, to come into general use. disparagement of any one, however cherished in the partial circle of friendly admirers, or distinguished by the juster appliance of unbiased critical phabet for the English language. The idea of cism, to say this; for the natural gifts of the Lee- reforming the alphabet and spelling of our lanturer are confessedly an unique endowment, and guage has invaded the minds of eminent scholars his cultivated graces range far above the sphere almost ever since the earliest periods of English

literature. Wise men have long deplored that the want of The speaker introduced his theme by quoting from Shelley, who had so fine an eye for every a simple and truthful system of spelling the thing else that is beautiful, but yet looked at words of our noble and majestic language, should Christianity through the distorting medium of impede the progress of sound learning, and operinbelief. Writing in full view of the Ruins of ate as a prohibition upon the universal spread of Pompeii, and amid the broken columns and dilap- knowledge.

dated magnificence of the amphitheatre, he sighed In England many books and periodicals have over those monuments of departed pagan glory, been published in Phonotypy; but the United and poured out his grief at the introduction of States sustain but one paper of a Phonotypic the Christian system in the following language character; to wit, the Anglo Saxon, printed in of lamentation: "O, but for that series of wretch- the city of New York by John F. Trow, devoted ed wars which terminated in the Roman conquest to the improvement of the present system of edof the world; but for the Christian religion which ucation, but chiefly to the writing and spelling

put the finishing stroke on the ancient system; but reformation. Phonography is universally admitted to be su ruin,-to what an eminence might not humanity perior to all other systems of short-hand writing for verbatim reporting, and similar purposes, and as such, to be of vast importance to the press.

But let it be remembered that all who learn sequestered study, and take up the gauntlet Phonography become the advocates of phonotypy. thrown down by the sceptic poet; and with the for the one is the handmaid of the other; like utmost fairness, and with the candor which always characterizes the able advocate of truth, gether. The former is already extensively did he proceed to a triumphant vindication of taught in many schools, and is becoming more Christianity from the aspersion that it is a clog and more general. In a few years more we shall see it as commonly taught as arithmetic or geography. In the next generation, every boy and girl of sixteen years of age will be able to write with the rapidity of ordinary speech.

It is not in the nature of things that two sysems of orthography—one truthful, simple and cientific, and the other, barbarous, absurd and contradictory should be perpetuated in the same Athenian, Spartan and Roman Republics was vstem in the education of youth.

Phonorypy follows in the wake of Phonogra phy as surely as the rudder follows the ship; and they must soon become the guarantees universal and popular education.

cratical domination and priestly usurpation, with Among the scientific and educational bodies and learned individuals in this country, who have nizes the worth of the individual man and the sanctioned the reform since it has been undertasacredness of conscience. In like manner he ken for the last five years, are the Ameriportraved the hideous enormities of ancient slacan Academy of Arts and Sciences: the very; the social and political inequalities of Pa-New York State Teachers' Association: Prof. trician and Plebeian; the monstrous cruelties of Louis Agassiz; Prof. Upham, George B. Emthe law of debtor and creditor; the inexorable erson, Hon Horace Mann. Prof. O. W. Holmes, and many others. nestic sentiment, scouting sensibility of every

The reform has, indeed, been approved an accepted by both learned and illiterate, whenever and wherever it has obtained their serious and candid consideration lowing up the soul in the consuming gulf of

As before observed, a Family Newspaper has been established, printed in Phonotypy, and ade quately sustained by the people, by a circulation f ten thousand copies. The positive utility of Phonography, says the

New York Evening Post, no one now attempts dained results of the ancient system of pagan to deny. If this be a fact, why not then at once republicanism, were not the elevation of humanpresent it before the children of the people !-It is gaining favor with the press, and among educationists, and should be taught in every school of the logical cogency, the fascinating beauty and I hope the Board of Education will introduce it into the schools of this State or the intoxicating charm of eloquence, which

### Maine State Peace Convention Agreeably to previous notice, the friends of

Peace met at Winthrop Hall, in Augusta, on Wednesday, February 13th.

The meeting was called to order by Rev. S Happy the Institution which rejoices in such a Judd, and the following officers were chosen:-President, and happy the young men whose characters are developing under such genial influences. dent; Rev. Benjamin D. Peck, Portland, and Rev. Ezekiel Robinson, Readfield, Vice Presidents; Rev. C. F. Allen, Augusta, and Rev. C. C. Cone, Skowhegan, Secretaries.

Prayer was offered by Rev. D. Thurston. Winthrop. Voted, That all the friends of peace prese

be invited to participate in the deliberations of this Convention. Mr. E. W. Jackson, of Boston, one of the Committee of the American Peace Congress, and epresenting that Congress in this Convention, being called upon explained the objects of the Convention, and made an interesting statement touchthe other excellencies of the system, it proved ing the nature and value of the great Congress to be immeasurably superior to all other systems of Nations which this Convention was designed

dinary degree, the advantages of long-hand and The following Resolutions were adopted, after stenography, while it is extremely simple and discussion:

1 Resolved, That the Cause of Peace is the cause od, and deserves the cordial co-operation of ly play a less important part in the future interchange of thought, than the art of printing itself. It is to literature what the logarithm is to geometry, or the nomenclature to chemical sciuled States to take such measures as they may deem change of thought, than the art of printing it-

ence. It must ultimately become a permanent branch of instruction in our common schools; AFTERNOON. The meeting was opened by prayer by Rev. Mr. Hawes, and an account of saving art, as you can write by this method from the World's Peace Convention at Paris was givone hundred to one hundred and thirty or forty en by Elihu Burritt. The Convention then resumed the discussion of Resolutions, and the Through Phonography, its inventor, Mr. Pitfollowing were adopted:

3. Resolved, That the fraternization of nations is or of the greatest, most desirable and most Christian o

The writing and spelling reformation consists, jects.

4. Resolved, That in securing peace we secure the success of every good enterprise, and therefore Chri ians, and especially Christian Ministers are called up Phonotypy.

Both of these arts are based upon the principle of spelling words just as they are pronounced.

tans, and especially constrain arministrate are caused up to act in the peace cause.

5. Resolved, That the great hindrance in this caus is the want of the spirit of the Prince of Peace.

6. Resolved, That many things in our present system of Education tend to foster the spirit of war. In Phonotypy, most of the letters of the old alphabet are retained, and nineteen new ones— us of the wickedness and folly of the Militia System

and we sincerely hope no effort may be made to duce into this State any system recognizing the added to them. Great care has been taken to ty of war.

8. Resolved, That we are alarmed at the ann make the general appearance of the reformed ment that eighty per cent. of all the revenue of this country is spent for purposes of war, and we canno rest satisfied until this great amount is expended fo

fact, any one in a short time can learn to read useful purposes. Phonotypy, or long-hand Phonography with fa-Rev. B. D. Peck, Gen. S. Fessenden, and Neal Dow, Esq., of Portland, were appointed a Committee to make arrangements to hold Peace Conventions in each Congressional District in the State, and this Committee was requested to publish a concise Address in the papers in

> Rev. David Thurston and Gen. Samuel Fes senden were appointed Delegates at large to represent this State in the World's Peace Convention, to be held next August, at Frankfort, or

Evening. The evening session was open with prayer by Rev. E. Robinson. An inte ing address on the Inconsistency of all war with Christianity, was delivered by Elihu Burritt : and ing to read and spell may be accomplished by animated remarks were made on the Resolution means of Phonotypy in three months; whereas, by Rev. B. D. Peck, D. Thurston, C. C. Cone and S. Judd.

The meeting was large, and much interest wa manifested by the audience in the great cause of the present style, and compare them when spelt humanity.

Resolved, That while we tender our thanks to the Editors and Publishers of the papers in this State for the notice they have given of our meeting, we invite them to publish the doings of this Convention.

C. F. ALLEN, Secretaries.

LOST OVERBOARD. We learn that William S tem. Will not then the whole Editorial Corps Brown, son of Theodore S. Brown, of Bangor, of the United States engage in an enterprise was washed overboard from the deck of fraught with such inestimable benefits to man-kind and themselves? They will. The press out from Bangor for San Francisco.

Gathered News Fragments, &c.

and profitable use. Washington's Forewell Address. The origin- culcated by the Peace Congress. the evening of Feb. 12. It was started at \$500. Dr. Boardman, who purchased it for a gentleman whole village would be destroyed by the devourof New York.

A wild cat shot. Mr. Gideon Straw, of Newfield, a few days since, shot a wild cat that meas- the village; but by the united exertions and watchured four feet three inches in length. He was fulness of those present, the village was saved. shot while near the top of a tree, seventy feet Shipbuilding. There have been built in the from the ground.

Charge to Austria. The nomination of Col. Webb, as Charge to Austria, has been rejected 7128, 44-75ths—about 804 tons below that of the by the Senate, by a vote of 34 to 7. Mr. Clay, t is said, was among the majority who voted for

The Massachusetts Legislature. In the Sea The Massachusells Legislature. In the Seu-ate there are ten merchants, eight lawyers, seven the size of a dime. farmers, six manufacturers, three physicians, two editors and proprietors, and one clergyman. In the House are seventy farmers, thirty merchants and traders, twenty-five lawyers, sixteen manufacturers, nine editors, &c.

ure excursion into the harbor at Provincetown, eisco! Mass., lately, was very inhospitably treated by the people of that place, being harpooned and cut up within an hour after his arrival. He made about fifty barrels of oil. Fatherly Care. The Austrian Minister

Public Instruction has forbidden that the members of the senior class in Colleges shall be called Herr (Mr.) by the Professors, as it is likely to put pride into their hearts and vanity into their Peppermint in the West. They cultivate Panama.

whole fields of peppermint in St. Joseph county, were grown, which brought \$16,775. White Pigeon sent to market one thousand pounds of peppermint oil.

Coal in California. It is stated that large deosits of anthracite coal have been discovered beween the Sacramento river and Weaver's creek. It is likely that in the end this will be found more valuable than the gold. There is also an abundance of coal on the north part of Vancouver's Island, but the liability to attacks from the natives renders the mining of it hazardous.

Phonography in New York. The City Couneil of New York have ordered Phonography to be taught in all the public schools of that city, half pounds of virgin gold. This beats California. and have appropriated \$3000 to defray the expenses during the coming year. The sale of 250,000 copies annually, and is constantly in- tinction of party, nominated R. H. Gardiner, Esq. Appreciated. Mehemit Ali, Pacha of Egypt,

as bestowed a snuff box, set in diamonds, worth \$1300, upon Colt, the inventer of the revolver, as an evidence of his appreciation of that deathdealing weapon. We wonder if he would appreciate some more useful and less destructive in-A Duke in Jail Lieut. Joseph de Pino, one

of Solouque's Haytian Dukes, is in jail in Boston, where he is detained as witness in a case of

re Patriot to have proved in a very good measure on the 22d inst.

dred and thirty persons boarding at the St. Herald, under date of Corpus Christi, January

The New York Explosion. The result of this The Indians drove off about fifty horses

whole number injured, 30; whole number es- side near the place where the murder was com-The sufferers, killed, wounded and missing, num- of the owners of the horses, who was unable ber over one hundred persons.

Powder Explosion. At Holidaysburgh, Pa., on Thursday, several kegs of powder in a house exploded, and the building was blown to atoms, and a Mrs. Adams killed.

Railroad Damages. Francis Huber has reovered of Nicholas Hart, one of the conductors of the New Jersey Railway, \$5,000 for injury received in being forcibly expelled from the cars, in which operation Huber had one of his legs

Game. At 82 Washington street, Albany, loseph Clark had, on Thursday, according to the Argus, 5000 Illinois grouse or prairie hen, 3300 turkeys, 8000 lbs. venison, chickens, partridges, quails, ducks, &c., innumerable.

Shipwreck and loss of life. Brig Minerva, from Halifax for New York stranded on Fire Island. at two o'clock on Sunday morning, of last week. The cargo was washed overboard, and four lives were lost. It was blowing a gale at the time.

The brig was insured in New York and the cargo

Also a full history of the contract with Messrs. in Halifax.

Old People for California. Mr. J. Hathaway, of Machias, Me., 65 years of age, with his wife £6550 per mile, the whole work to be  $\epsilon$ 62, and eight children, and also some of his children's children, belong to the "California Packet" Colony. Mr. Hathaway was formerly a millman, in Maine. He and his family appear to be in excellent health, and are busily engaged on lect board the ship with the rest of the young com-

Travel in Broadway. The number of vehicles that passed the corner of Broadway and Fulton street, New York, during twelve hours in one day recently, was ascertained to be ten thousand

The Lake Trade of New York and Boston for the year 1849, it is estimated, will amount nearly \$75,000,000 in value. This commerce is

tering one, has been produced on both sides of the Channel, by the proceedings of the American played in carrying supplies to our hardy sons, convention for the Atlantic and Pacific railroad. Europe begins to believe, that nothing is impossible for the American people.

of education, says, "If a man empties his purse from four trees, this year, for more than \$100.

An investment in brownledge alway from him. An investment in knowledge always pays the they wrote him back were worth 124 cents each

Bangor Custom House. The bill asking as appropriation of thirty thousand dollars to build a

The French Passport system abolished. This Lewiston Falls. We learn that the Water Power Company at Lewiston have made arrange-tious to travelers in France, was suspended last ments to put up two factories this year, of 12,-000 spindles each, and a large gang of men will grees visited Paris; and lately it has been entireat once go to work there for this purpose. They ly abolished, so that travelers can go through have a superior water power at the Falls, and the nation without being dogged by the police a it now seems likely to be brought into extensive every step. This is thought to be one of the good results of the liberal and humane views in

manuscript copy of Washington's Farewell Fire in Houlton. On Sunday, February 3d Address was sold at auction in Philadelphia, on the saw mill built by the late Capt. Kelleran, and belonging to his heirs, was destroyed by fire. and was knocked down at \$2300, to the Rev. Great fears were entertained at one time that the ing element, the wind blowing a stiff breeze and scattering the burning embers and einders all over Belfast District the last year 10 barques, 18 brigs, 8 schooners, total 36. Whole amount of tonnage

> last year. Copper cents. It is said that Senator Dicking son of New York, will soon introduce a hill into the Senate to abolish copper cents. He will of-

What they do for a living. A California lette states that a young gentleman in gold specs-a recent graduate of Yale College-has commenced the wood-sawing business, and is doing well. A Philadelphia lawyer is peddling peanuts at a A Whale. A whale which had made a pleas- handsome profit, through the streets of San Fran-

> of Newcastle, was entirely destroyed by fire on Wednesday, 6th inst. The furniture was all consumed. Building insured. Panama Railroad. It was understood at the Isthmus that Baring & Brothers, of London, have taken £50,000 in Panama railroad stock.

It is rumored that a movement will be made at the present session of Congress of New Grenada. to transfer the seat of government from Bogota to Portland Exchange. The alterations in the Michigan. In the town of Florence 262 acres Portland Exchange are nearly completed, and the

Collector was to take possession of it as a Custom House on Monday last. Besides the custom house it affords accommodations for the U. S. Court and the Post office. California Gold. The Pennsylvanian states

that from Saturday to Thursday last, inclusive there was received at the U.S. Mint, in Philadelphia, in California gold, upwards of one million six hundred thousand dollars. Gold in North Carolina. The Ashboro' Her-

ald states that from the labor of two men, for 12 days, Mr. E. P. Miller, of Sawyersville, Randolph county, North Carolina, realized five and a Mayor of Gardiner. The Citizens' meeting phonetic works is said to amount to more than in Gardiner on Tuesday evening last without dia-

> (whig) for Mayor. Explosion. The New Orleans papers state that a steamer burst her boilers forty miles up the coast, on the 7th, killing the first engineer, the steward and his son, and two deck hands, and scalding the mate dangerously.

Railroad Survey. The Waterville Mail says Mr. Geo. Clark has been engaged to make the survey of the proposed railroad from Waterville to Bangor, by the "Upper Route," through Canaan, Hartland, St. Albans, &c. Mr. C. has

already entered upon his duties. Teaching Idiots. Dr. Wilson's school for President Taylor going South. The Richmond

# Death of Major Bryant.

The Texas correspondent of the New York Charles Hotel, New Orleans, on the 28th ult. 20th, gives an account of the death of Major A Christian spirit. The Committee of relief Charles G. Bryant, formerly of Bangor, Me., but for the families of sufferers by the late dreadful for some years past a citizen of Texas. He was explosion in New York, acknowledges the re- barbarously murdered by a party of marauding ceipt, up to the 13th of February, of \$14,470,28. Lipan Indians, on the 12th of January, near the A Large Hotel. It is stated that the largest coast, about twenty-five miles from Corpus Chrisnotel in America has just been completed in Cin- ti, Western Texas. He has left a wife and sevcinnati, at a cost of \$225,000. It will lodge en children in Texas, and he has several relatives in this State

errible explosion is-Whole number dead, 67; longing to Messrs. Wood and Welder, who recaped, 32; whole number missing, 6; total, 135. mitted. All this was done in the sight of one render any assistance or defend his property.

> NOMINEE FOR MAYOR. As Mr. Morton the candidate nominated by the whigs for Mayor has declined, another meeting was called on Saturday last, and Col. J. A. Pettingill was nominated The Democrats have called a meeting on Saturday evening next, for the purpose of nominating candidates to be supported by them, for Mayor

### Annual Meeting of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic R. R. Company.

This meeting was held at Montreal on the 16t ult. A. T. Galt, Esq., was elected President, vice Hon. Mr. Morin, who declined a re-election. John Young, Esq., was appointed Vice President. The report presents the prospects of the Co pany in a very encouraging aspect. It recapitu ates the various sources from which aid has been or is to be, derived, and says that the Company is now placed "in a position of perfect ability

Wood, Black & Co. They are to execute the entire uncompleted portion of the Railroal from Montreal to Portland, at the specific price of contract. The details of the contract are essentially the same as that made with our own Co pany. In fact, both contracts were made simultaneously at Portland, as our readers will recol-

The road, under this contract, is to b pleted as follows: St. Hyacinthe to the St. Francis, 38 miles, by

1st December, 1850. St. Francis to Sherbrooke, 24 miles, by December, 1851.
Sherbrooke to the Province Line, 35 miles, by

1st December, 1852. [Portland Argus.

Moose Head Lake. A party of gentlem from this city, returned on Saturday last, from a nearly \$75,000,000 in value. This commerce is said to double itself every four years. In 1844 it was more than \$34,000,000.

America. Mr. Walsh, in one of his late letters from Paris, says, "A sensation, and quite a flattering one, has been produced on both sides of the that upwards of thirty teams are continually

A Safe Investment. Dr. Franklin, speaking Pierce of Cambridge, sold 24 barrels of Apples are selling in Boston market for four, five and six dollars per barrel.

Custom House at Bangor, has passed to a second reading.

Passamaquoddy Shipbuilding. The whole amount of tonnage of vessels built in the Passamaquoddy district in 1849, is 6254: viz: 1 ship—11 Barques—8 Brigs—13 Schooners—33 vessels.

Fire in Corinna. A correspondent informs us that the building owned by P. Kendrick, Esq., of Corinna, and occupied by him as a workshop, was consumed with its contents by fire on the high to the 26th ult. The fire is supposed to have been generated by the friction of the machinery. The building and tools were partially insured. [Bangor Jeffersonian. FIRE IN CORINNA. A corres

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

MONDAY, Feb. 11. SENATE. A debate sprung up on the right of petition, in which Mr. Chase of Ohio contended for the right without abridgement, and a uniform

had a right to petition the sovereign power for the destruction of itself. The petition was disrespectful and asked the Senators to purjure Mr. Cass said he saw no disposition to push

matters to extremities; the people had other matters of redress; the ballot box was worth thousands and thousands of petitions. He de-manded that the petitioners for dissolution should go to the insane hospital.

Mr. Webster remarked that he was extremely sorry that his friend had presented the petition.

Mr. Seward said he would receive the petition and then condemn it, and this would prevent the presentation of such petitions. The vote was taken-Yeas, Messrs, Chase, Hale and Seward The special order of the day then came up.

and Mr. Berrien, in a speech urged Congress to legislate on the subject of the Territories, and the North to withdraw the slavery prohibition. Mr. Clay presented a resolution in relation to matters of respect to deceased members exclu-

sively, when the Senate adjourned. House. The petition in favor of international arbitration was referred to a committee of the Numerous speeches were made and

to the House with one amendment. This amendment agreed with the main question ordered, and pending this, the Honse adjourned.

place of publication

canal round Niagara Falls.

Mr. Hale presented a petition to abolish slavery and boastingly, did they violate the laws both of laid upon the table. Lost, 19 to 26. Mr. Douglas fire, and yet the re-building commenced the very opposed its reception, on the ground that slavery morning after it occurred. fore, the exclusion of slavery was established.

the question of reception was laid over. The special order—the consideration of Mr. Clay's Compromise Resolutions-was taken up. Mr. Berrien resumed and finished his remarks. He said that slavery exists every where, unless directly prohibited; that there was more crime in New York than in Georgia. Adjourned.

House. Mr. Preston King's motion to recon-Mr. King offered an amendment that the appropriation be \$1,250,000, and addressed the

ouse on inquiry.
Mr. Thurston doubted whether the officers of customs in California or Oregon would accept the sum proposed. He knew that the collector of Mr. King's amendment was adopted, 105 to

The House went into Committee of the Whole in reference to the President's message. Mr. Brown, of Miss., spoke briefly. Mr. Inge spoke one hour. Mr. Hillard followed, and before he had concluded, the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13. SENATE. Mr. Dickenson's revenue resolutio were taken up and amended, authorizing the sale bonded warehouses, and then passed.

Mr. King reported a bill for the appoint of a commissioner to settle the claims under the Brazil treaty. Mr. Clay suggested that the Mexican Board of Commissioners act. Mr. King noved that the commissioner be \$3000, and clerk \$2000, and to limit the commission to one year. Carried, and the bill passed.

A motion was made

tion of which was postponed, and the special order, Mr. Clay's compromise resolutions, taken up. Mr. Davis, of Miss., spoke at length, but Hudson and Mohawk rivers broke up on Sunday o a resolution for information in relation to Tigre

Island, &c., was read. He says that he will cheerfully communicate information as soon as compatible with the public interests. Another mitting the California Constitution.

Mr. Boyd moved that it be referred to the News states that the death of Mr. Joshua M. committee on territories-Mr. Wentworth, to the Tuck, of that town, who died a few days since, was caused by virus absorbed into the system,

Judiciary Committee—Mr. Vinton to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. made a set speech on printing, vindicating Mr. down, Polk's course respecting California, and assailing wards. Gen. Taylor, charging him with heading revolutionary criminal proceedings.

The Senate amendment to the Revenue resolu-

tion was concurred in. Adjourned. THURSDAY, Feb. 14.

SENATE. Mr. Dayton presented a memorial of the quarterly meeting of Friends, of New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, asking the adoption of additional peaceable measures for the suppresion of and tents, with a very large assortment of British the slave trade. The memorialists represent that the trade, instead of being suppressed, is on the increase. The memorialists had also requested him to repudiate in their behalf all disposition to port for California. dissolve the Union. It was referred.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the President's Message, transmitting the Constitution of California-the question pending being first Perritories. , The matter was debated at consider able length, and before any disposition was made f the question, the senate adjourned.

The House was occupied in Cor mittee of the whole, in the discussion of the Cal-President's annual Message.
FRIDAY, Feb. 15. ifornia Constitution, and various topics in the

SEYATE. Mr. Hamlin presented a petition the Panama Railroad Company, soliciting contract from the government. Mr. Borland offered a joint resolution providing for a communication between the Mississippi and the Pacific, overland.

The message from the President, transmitting the California constitution, was taken up. Measrs Butler and Badger, spoke against the admission of California, as establishing a dangerous prece-Mr. Webster wanted time for deliberation.

might speak on the question hereafter.
On motion of Mr. Clements, Mr. Clay's cour promise resolutions were postponed until Tuesday Adjourned to Monday next.

Adjourned to Monday next.
House. In Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, the California message was again considered. Mr. Root advocated territorial came in collision on the New York and Eric Railroad, just below Middletown, on Thursday Abrakeman on the down train, (a. government for New Mexico as for California. habitants of the territories, and make them free forever. No matter what the President did, the House could settle the question. Northern members were not so firm as they should be, and had

noderate than most Southern speakers.

Mr. Mann, of Mass., next spoke. He said the eeling at the North against slavery was intense, Overthrow law and it would show itself. By dissolution, the South would defeat their avowed object. The whole civilized world would be

object. The whole against slavery.

Mr. Venable obtained the floor, the Commirose and the House adjourned to Monday.

THE PACIFIC RAILBOAD. On the 5th inst, the

THE RECENT EXPLOSION IN NEW YORK. The jury called by the Coroner to inquire into the causes of the late explosion, after about three hours deliberation, returned the following verdict:

First—That Messrs A. B. Taylor & Co. were the direct cause of the recent explosion in Hagne atreet. Second-That Messrs Walker & Milligan were the indirect cause of the recent explosion in Hague street. Third—That Messrs Pease & Murphy are deeply reprehensible in selling the boiler, knowing its imperfections, and after it had lain in the open air for more than one year.

The jury also adopted the following resolutions. 1st-Resolved, That our National and State Legislatures and municipal governments, should take immediate steps to prevent the recurrence of a similar calamity.

2d—Resolved, That it be respectfully suggested

to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the city of New York, that an ordinance should be framed enacting that the proprietors of factories be compelled to construct separate buildings for the reception of their boilers, or to place them in

The New York Commercial says-We doubt whether the verdict will give satisfaction to the community. It seems to us that the jury while intimating what they thought, cautiously avoided taking the responsibility of giving to their opinions a direct and tangible expression.

THE SAN FRANCISCO FIRE. A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, in speaking of the great fire at San Francisco, says:

'At one time, all hope of saving any part of the revenue bill. The resolution was reported the city was given up by every one. As it was it burnt gambling houses, hotels, restaurants, offices, stores, tents, dwelling-houses, bowlingalleys, store sheds and lumber yards Tuesday, Feb. 12. and blew a gale for three weeks up to the time of Senate. A petition was presented for the abolishment of spirit rations and flogging in the pleasant conceivable. The next day it again commenced to rain and blow. It was one of Mr. Seward presented a petition for a free cir- most remarkable instances ever witnessed, of the culation of newspapers within thirty miles of the visitation of the Almighty, sweeping as it did, the lace of publication.

Mr. Dickerson presented a petition for a ship first gambling establishments, where night and day, Sundays and week days openly, unblushingly the territories. Mr. King moved that it be God and man. Many have been ruined by the

uld not exist in the territories without action of Mr. Arnold of Bath, who has lately returned Congress. Mexico had abolished slavery; there- from California, says that the fire is not consid-Mr. Butler wanted a further extension of slavery counts. The burnt district comprises but about south, but never asked it. After further debate, a tenth part of the city, and the loss is principally

GREAT DESTRUCTION ON THE MISSISSIPPI The crevasse at Bonnet Carre took place on the The crevasse at Bonnet Carre took place on the morning of the 29th Dec., on the property of T. Trepaguier, Lucien Montague and Wieldom Devezin, all pretty much at the same time. The breach on the first was about twelve acres wide. sider the vote by which the amendment to the with an average depth of eight feet at least. The revenue bill was rejected, was adopted, 94 to 78.

Mr. King offered an amendment that the appear of the crevasse was increasing at the rate of thirty feet per day. The loss is incalculable; of 600 acres, The number of dwellings destroyed or washed away is twelve or fifteen. and others expected to go soon. The number of houses swept away does not include those occupied by numerous poor families, and by negroes. At a low calculation, there are one hundred houses entirely untenantable.

[New Orleans Bee, Feb. 1st.

93, and the bill passed, 110 to 103. A motion to reconsider the last vote was made, and laid upon FLORIDA INDIANS-NO EMIGRATION. The talk" between Billy Bowlegs and Major Morris. at Chokko-nikia, last Thursday, terminated abruptly. Bowlegs said he himself would go to Arkansas if well paid for it, but not another one would budge an inch; that by a recent law it was made death for an Indian to propose or talk about removal, and it was useless to say anything more about the matter. General Twiggs is extending the military line on to Indian river. Everything quiet. [Tallahassee Sentinel, Jan. 31

> THE DRURYS BAILED. The Drurys, father and son have been held to bail in the sum of \$2,000 each, for an attempt to bribe Judge Edmunds, \$2,000 each for an attempt at murder. and \$1,000 each for forgery-making in all \$10,-Townsend, of Newton, near Astoria, sureties.

> of last week; the ice broke up as high as Troy, and moved down the river. The Delaware is also clear of ice. The Connecticut was entirely free of floating ice as high up as Springfield on Tuesday. The water was very high in the Con-STRANGE CAUSE OF DEATH. The Gloucester

while skinning a fox. The fox had a large ulcer The latter motion was carried. Mr. Stanton under his body, and two dogs, which run him down, were similarly affected a few days after-LONDON VESSELS FOR CALIFORNIA. Ship John Calvin recently left the Thames, bound for San Francisco, with upwards of one hundred passengers, merchants and mechanics. Sir Huntly, formerly governor of Prince Edward's miners. Iron dwelling houses, shops, warehouses

> ARCTIC EXPEDITION. The Arctic Expedition, consisting of the Enterprise, Capt. Collison, and Investigator, Commander McClure, departed from Plymouth, Eng., on the 20th of January. The expedition will sail direct to Valparaiso, thence it will cross the Equator, and proceed to the Sandwich Islands, where the Commodore will wait instructions from the Admiralty prior to her joining the Plover, brig, which will accompany the In-vestigator and Enterprise to Behring's Straits.

paper writing from Washington, makes the fol-lowing curious and not unmeaning estimate:—

"The moneys included in the army expendi-ture, or controller by the War Department, for the year of grace and peace, 1849, as officially returned, including the sums voted, but not paid out, up to June last, would weigh 717 tons and 18½ cwt. averdupois, if piled up in Spanish dollars, and would load 818 horse wagons with one ton each, or 2,000 ibs of silver coin. If the dollars, and would load 818 horse wagons with one ton each, or 2,000 ibs of silver coin. lars in \$23,500,000 were all placed close to each other in a straight line, they would stretch from Washington to Quebec, from the Potomac to the St. Lawrence. Truly we liberty boys did not get California and its gold mines one week sooner than they were wanted.

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The let alone policy, was absurd. He would settle the question whether Slavery existed in New Mexico by positive enactment—was opposed to all slavery compromises, and would never consent to the extension of Slavery. We ought to regard the whole country, and the future is the constant of the extension of Slavery. We ought to regard the whole country, and the future is the constant of the extension of Slavery.

bers were not so firm as they should be, and had betrayed their constituents. He had no fear of dissolution. The Mississippi, from source to mouth, would forever flow free.

Mr. Welborn, of Ga., followed and was more moderate than most Southern speakers. PRAISEWORTHY BEQUEST. We learn from the

Cambridge Chronicle, that among the bequests of the late Mr. Samuel P. Allen, of that city, is one which provides that the interest of \$10,000 shall be annually distributed among the poor, and for charitable purposes generally; Mrs. A., his widow, being the almoner.

Royal Coehin China fowls arrived on Saturday, subscriptions, in St. Louis, to the stock in the Pacific Railroad reached \$190,000: \$19,000 more is wanted to perfect the organization of the company. As soon as this is secured, the directors will feel themselves authorised to go on with the work.

Royal Coenin China lowis arrived on Saturday, last week, from Europe, per steamer Niagara, consigned to Mr. George P. Burnham, of Roxibury, Mass. They are from the best stock in England, bred by J. Joseph Nolan, Esq. of Dublin, and are beautiful specimens of this rare and choice domestic bird. ts, should

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of the cargo.

in the London

on leave that ie Expedition, departed from anuary. The to the Sandre will wait in to her joining pany the Ing's Straits.

dent of some akes the folestimate :rmy expendipartment, for as officially but not paid 117 tons and Spanish dolas with one If the dolclose to each stretch from tomac to the boys did not week sooner

eight trains n Thursday s thereafter. were much riday. New Orleans

this morning o'clock, and ings mostly and Robb's alf a million The fire

arn from the e bequests that city, is \$10,000

very fine Saturday, Niagara, a, of Rox-

# THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

From the Straits of Magellan. The late Foreign News.

The steamer Europa arrived at New York on Monday morning of last week. The following items, in addition to the telegraphic report in our last may be of interest:

From the Straits of Magellan.

MR. B. F. Bourne Free. Several letters which had been enclosed in bottles and thrown overboard in the Straits of Magellan and the Pacific Ocean, have been picked up and forwarded

certs within one year, if possible; if not, within on a whaling cruise in her tender, the schooner eighteen months. She and her party are to leave Washington. On the 28th of October I boarded

The late Foreign News.

Another account says that fifteen of the chil-

M. Ledru Rollin and others implicated in the

affair of the 13th of June, should remain unfilled.

The ministry is considered blameable for thus

of June, 1848, to Algeria. A committee is also

cold and hunger, have entered the villages, and

three fresh sentences have been published, at

murdered by a band of Croats stationed on the

road to the sea-coast. There are various stories

tsai, escaped, after being wounded.

MRS. FARNHAM. Mrs. Farnham has reported her safe arrival at San Francisco. She reached there two weeks later than the Angelique. In a

letter home to a friend, she writes that those women who went out with her had immediate

offers of employment on their arrival, at \$75 and

\$100 per month. She says, "If there had been

five hundred instead of five, they could all have

engaged immediately on similar terms. They must be got here in considerable numbers before

society can take any shape or assume any char-

acter. I hope that while our good brethren at home are bestirring themselves kindly to send out

churches and clergymen, they will not forget that

the best of all missionaries to such a population, are resolute, victuous, intelligent women."

ANNEXATION IN NEW BRUNSWICK. The St.

there occasionally destroyed men and women.

following morning.

Socialist has just been elected.

Stuarts to the English throne."

imprisonment.

Hungarian ex-Dictator:

last, may be of interest:

ENGLAND. The announcement of proposals for a loan of five millions and a half sterling to Russia, to be negotiated in London through Messrs. Buring, Brothers & Co., has taken the English public by surprise. Mr. Cobden has written a letter to the Secretary of the Peace Congress, calling for a public meeting in the city of London, to protest against a loan which is only blood-money for devastation and slaughter committed in Hungary. The Manchester Exam-

committed in Hungary. The Manchester Examiner and Times says—"It must be admitted that Russia plays her cards well, for she offers 44 per cent. interest on the loan, and re-payment of the whole in fifty years. The safety of the investment, however, is very doubtful in the present relation of Russia to the rest of Europe."

A young girl named Ellen Bright, attached to Wombwell's menagerie, and known as "the lion of clock the same night. 10 miles below the First Wombwell's menagerie, and known as "the lion o'clock the same night, 10 miles below the First queen," was killed by a tiger, whose cage she Narrows. On the 1st of May, with three others, was in the habit of entering.

A transport ship, the Richard Dart, Porter. from Gravesend for Auckland, was wrecked off the Cape of Good Hope on the 15th of June. Forty-seven of her crew and passengers perished.

The commander, four seamen, an apprentice and four soldiers were saved, being thrown on the rocks on the north side of Prince Edward's Island.

Narrows. On the 1st of May, with three others, went ashore and were taken prisoners by the Indians. They let the others go by paying 5 bottless of rum and 5 lbs. of tobacco, and agreed to let me go by paying the same, which was brought ashore and given to them; but after they had got it they would not take me to Port Famine, but to Port Santa Cruz. There I jumped into the river land awam to an English best, and was taken to The European Times announces an agreement Sea Lion Island, where I arrived Aug. 7. I het European Times announces an agreement between Jenny Lind and Mr. Barnum, for a professional visit of the former to this country. She has engaged to sing at one hundred and fifty con-

for America in August or September next. The amount to be paid for her services is not stated.

The following are the loans already issued in next day we entered the Straits, &c. Any per-London or in negotiation at the present time:—

Russia, 4½ per cent., £5,500,000; Tuscany,

States, would confer a great favor by publishing Russia, 4½ per cent., £5,000,000; Luscany, States, would confer a great lavor by publishing £1,200,000; Rome, £1,200,000; Sardinia, £3,000,000; the United States, £3,000,000; making a total of £13,900,000, an inconsiderable sum in the present position of the great European in the present position of the great European trading for horses with the Indians.

At Hamburg, the rate of discount is two per cent., and at Antwerp, if anything lower, while the large subscription made for the Russian loan

"Capt. Eaton had bought and paid for horses, "Capt. Eaton had bought and paid for horses," "Capt. Eaton had bought and paid for horses, "Capt. Eaton had bought and paid for horses," "Capt. Eaton had bought and paid for horses, "Capt. Eaton had bought and paid for horses," "Capt. Eaton had bought and paid for horses, "Capt. Eaton had bought and paid for horses," "Capt. Eaton had bought and paid for horses, "Capt. Eaton had bought and paid for horses," "Capt. Eaton had bought and paid for horses, "Capt. "Capt. Eaton had bought and paid for horses," "Capt. "C at Paris proves the abundance of money in that but the Indians refused to deliver them, but after-IRELAND. A fire broke out in an auxiliary work-house at Killarney, occupied by children, when the female adults occupying an adjoining the fact, the Indians stabbed him. Douglass building, in their desire to aid in rescuing the rushed to his assistance, but was overpowered children, tried to get out through an unused and taken prisoner. Sims was also made prisonloft, the floor of which gave way, and twentyeight females were instantly killed and as many
more seriously maimed. Three of the children
perished in the flames, though the inhabitants of
all ranks and professions labored nobly for the
The Indians agreed to release them for rum,
beads, copper, &c., so Mr. Bourne was told by
Capt. Hull. Messrs. Sims and Douglass did not
belong to the vessel of which Eaton was captain.
They were guano traders on the coast."

A REMARKABLE FACT. No storm on the thirdren were missing when the roll was called on teenth of February for 101 years. Mr. Editor: In conversing this day with Josiah Grant, Esq , of FRANCE. Complaints have been made that the thirty seats in the French Assembly, vacated by Samuel Westcot, of Penobscot tell his father that thirty years before that time, he heard an aged Scotchman say that for the thirty preceeding years prolonging the non-representation of several departments. The reason assigned for such conduct is that the ministry is afraid of Socialist candidates being returned. In the department of that he has taken notice that it has not stormed on that day for the last forty one years, making one A bill has been introduced and partly discussed hundred and one years. The Scotchman testifies of June 1848 to Algeria. A committee is also Grant from 1809 to 1850-amounting in all to

engaged on a bill for dissolving the Garde Mobile. The Orleanist faction, indeed, is reported to be very busy in its intrigues at present, M. Thiers

One year more than a century.

This is a curious fact curiously attested; I give having joined one of its clubs, whilst M. Guizot has of late been indoctrinating the Parisian mind by of the curious. Some of them possibly may by significant lectures "on the restoration of the by curious enough to notice the weather on the 13th of February in coming years. I will only The winter in France is very severe, the olive add that Mr. Grant, well known in this community, trees in many districts having been injured by the frost; while in the south and west the snow has fallen very thickly, and the wolves, driven by S. THURSTON.

Searsport, February 13, 1850. [Belfast Journal.

Austria. The different populations of the Austrian empire are ill at ease. The municipal council of Prague has addressed the Emperor for Austrian empire are to council of Prague has addressed the Emperor for a speedy convocation of the Bohemian diet, and the abolition of the state of siege. In Hungary two or three days. The face showed severe bruises, and the skull was fractured and crushed bruises, and the skull was fractured and crushed bruises, and the skull was fractured and crushed bruises. No marks of violence were Arad, against officers who fought in the Hunga-rian army, twenty-three of whom have had the rian army, twenty-three of whom have had the rence.

sentence of death commuted to sixteen years' On the above the Boston Journal makes the The London Globe of January 25, gives the following remarks:

We learn from the best authority, that the statefollowing account of the scheme to get rid of the ments relative to the late murder of Miss Adams. It is about four or five weeks since Sir Strat- near Lawrence, are in many respects erroneous. ford Canning was informed of this detected con- The fact of finding the body tied up in a sack is spiracy; and when the last advices left the Levant, true, as before stated; but that her skull was fracit had become the common talk of Constantinople. The details of the transaction are as follows:— tion in truth. There were no marks of violence Among the refugees who followed Kossuth across on her body, with the exception of a cord being the Turkish frontier was a Hungarian soldier who had deserted the Imperial service in Italy, and tied tightly about her neck, and a handkerchief had deserted the Imperial service in Italy, and contrived to regain his country before the termi- to this city last evening, and were interred to-day nation of the war. An Austrian consul put him-self in communication with this man, and proposed in Genesee street. The deceased was 19 years that he should aid him in a plan for the escape of of age, and sustained an irreproachable character.

Kossuth. The official represented the constant P. S. We understand that a young man emembarrassment which the refugee question would ployed in one of the mills of Lawrence, has been prove to Austria, and the expediency of at once furnishing Kossuth with the means of quietly the matter. He formerly paid attentions to Miss reaching France or England. The Hungarian Adams, but when arrested asserted that he had soldier fell into the trap, and began to concert not seen her since Christmas, when, as he said, measures for carrying out the plan, but before long the real nature of the Austrian consul's been ascertained, however, that he was in her project was discovered. Kossuth was to be wiled company eight days after he said he had last seen away from his Turkish residence, and then to be her.

DESTRUCTION OF A WOOLEN MILL AND LOSS OF affoat as to the precise occasion on which this LIFE. On Tuesday afternoon the Woolen Mill afloat as to the precise occasion on which this discovery was made. But however that may be, it is quite certain that Stratford Canning was at once informed of this revolting treachery, and of the circumstances which implicated the Austrian Government itself. With his co-operation the Turkish authorities are now occupied in an investigation of the whole plot, and, before many days are over, the result of their labors, whatever it may be, will assuredly be given to the world.

By advices from Turkey of the latest date, we learn that General Bern, the Hungarian patriot.

So great was the terror caused to the learn that General Bem, the Hungarian patriot, results. So great was the terror caused to the is reported to have died suddenly.

CHINA AND INDIA. In India peace prevails upper windows. The crowd on the stairway prevented escape by them. One man is said to have Part of the British fleet in the Chinese seas, in conjunction with a Chinese force, has engaged a piratical fleet in the Bay of Tonquin, and destroyed nearly sixty war-junks, mounting above

twelve hundred guns. About 1,700 men were killed in fight, besides others who were slain in landing on the coast. The pirate chief, Shapng-More Hungarians Landed. The bark Harriet T. Bartlett, Captain Baker, from Smyrna, arrived at Boston on Wednesday morning of last week, being 66 days on her passage. She has on board, as passengers, Capt. Gieonna Tuirecello and Professor Pietro Haval, two Hungarians who fought under Gen. Bem, both of whom are about 30 years of age. They were assisted on to Smyrna by the Turkish government, and Captain Baker kindly gave them a passage to Boston. They go to New York city, and have letters to their countrymen residing there. their countrymen residing there.

ANCIENT RELIC. Jesse M. Eyre, of Chester Borough, in digging a well on the west side of Chester Creek, near the site of the house of Robert Wade, visited by William Penn on his first landing, in 1682, came directly on the well which supplied water to the above named resident About 6 inches below the surface was found the old well, neatly walled, and, on clearing it out, the well-bucket was found at the bottom. It had been closed a hundred years.
[Philadelphia Ledger.

Annexation in New Brunswick. The St.

John Morning News of 8th inst., contains an elaborate address to the people of New Brunswick, on the advantages of a separation from England. The grievances under which the colonists suffer, are placed in a strong light. The article is said to be written by an active business man, and is calculated to excite much attention.

Sentence of a Counterfeiter. In the Municipal Court, Boston, Hartly Bonney, who was arrested in September last, in Wilson's Lane, for having in his possession several counterfeit bills of the Shoe & Leather Dealers' Bank, with intent to pass the same as genuine, was sentenced Mas. Howard, who murdered a woman in to five years hard labor in the State Prison.

Mas. Howard, who murdered a woman in Cincinnati, and was acquitted on the ground of insanity, has been discharged, cured, from the Lunatic Asylem at Columbus, O., and is now among her friends at Cincinnati. Her husband, who shot a man at Independence, Mo., and was afterwards shot by a jealous husband in St. Louis, left \$18,000 to his children. His widow is now with her children, and probably in the enjoyment of their property.

The family were sick, and are left in quite straightened circumstances, and should receive aid from the benevolent.

# THE LATE MURDER AT LAWRENCE. The Cor- AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT, oner's inquest held on the body of the factory girl, found in the Merrimack river near Lawrence, on

Saturday evening of last week sewed up in a sack, rendered their verdiet on Wednesday afternoon, as follows:

"That Caroline L. Adams came to her death That Caroline D. Adams came to her coanse between the 21st day of December, 1849, and the 5th day of January, 1850, at the house of Moses P. Clark, in Lawrence, by an attempt to procure abortion, followed by a blow or blows on the head, with a weapon or instrument, and suffication by the application of a cloth over the mouth, by some person or persons to the jurors unknown."

J. S. Curris, Coroner.

Dr. Clark and his wife have been arrested,

Dr. Clark and his wife have been arrested, charged with the murder; and also, it is stated, a young man named Taylor, who formerly paid "attentions" to the deceased, charged with heing an accessory. Dr. Clark is sixty years of age, and formerly practiced in Georgetown, Mass. He has been conveyed to Salem jail. His wife, who is sick was allowed to remain a home with 4 \$\mathcal{E}\$. who is sick, was allowed to remain at home, with two constables in the house. The Lawrence Sentinel says, in regard to the recent murder, Sentinel says, in regard to the recent murder, "The victim of this inhuman act was of rather comely appearance, low sized, jet black hair, which fell in wavy curls over her shoulders; she was, from all we could learn, of an interesting appearance, but unhappily of easy virtue, as the physicians have pronounced her to be pregnant, which probably caused her inhuman seducer to murder her. She belongs to the city of Boston, where her sorrowing friends at present reside."

BOSTON MARKET, Feb. 18.

FLOUR.—Sales of Genesee, common hrands, \$5,62; Ohio round hoop, \$5,37; @ \$5,50 @ \$5,50 @ \$5,50 @ \$5,50; & \$5,50 @ \$5,72; @ \$5,50 @ \$5,72; @ \$5,50 @ \$5,72; @ \$5,50 @ \$5,72; @ \$5,00; & \$5,72; @ \$5,00; & \$5,72; @ \$6,00; & \$6,00;

physicians have pronounced her to be pregnant, which probably caused her inhuman seducer to murder her. She belongs to the city of Buston, where her sorrowing friends at present reside."

Loss of the steamer Rhode Island. The steamhoat Rhode Island, formerly one of the boats employed on Long Island Sound, on the route between Providence and New York, was lost at sea, lat. 34 33, lou. 81, on the voyage from New York to San Francisco. Nine of the crew and three of the passengers escaped in a boat, and were taken on board of the schooner Mary Wise, (of Thomaston) Capt. Crockett, from New York for St. Johns, P. R., from which they were transfered to the whaling bark Richmond, which arrived at Providence, Monday. The remaining passengers and crew, thirty-two in number, were left on board the boat, which was in a sinking condition, and it is to be feared that they were lost, although they had one boat, and were cutting away the upper deek to make a raft when last seen. Three men were drowned in attempting to reach the boat; one of them was supposed to be Mr. Shewster, who had placed his wife in the boat, and failed to secure his own safety in it.

When the man arrived on board the schooner

A LIFE SAVED.

Most wonderful cure of n man 80 years of age.—In the month of November, 145, I was attacked with induction of name When the man arrived on board the schooner there was a brig in sight about four miles to the leeward. It is possible that they may have seen the wreck, or that the crew of the steamboat may have reached her in the raft which they were the leeward. The social Life of the Colonists of New England." there was a brig in sight about four miles to the making. There is also hope in the fact that the spot is in the track of vessels from the West Indies and the Gulf of Mexico.

FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. The barque Arthur Pickering, Capt. Nickerson, arrived at this port Wednesday morning, in 50 days from the Cape of Good Hope. Capt. N. reports that the excitement at Cape Town, relative to making the excitement at Cape Town, relative to making it a penal colony, was on the increase. The attempt to starve the government into sending the convicts away had failed, owing to some contractors who had surreptitiously supplied the authorities. The streets were filled with handbills denouncing the traitors. Half the stores in the place were closed, and men were so suspicious of each other as to refuse to trade together. Business was paralyzed. The Neptune, with her passengers, the cause of all this trouble, was at anchor at St. Simon's Bay.

The Traveller states that a Cape of Good Hope house here have received a letter from a London firm, stating that the Home Government have sent out orders to despatch the Neptune to another penal colony. [Atlas.

Monuments from Nicaragua. We learn that Mr. Squier, Charge d'Affairs of the United States to Gautemala, has sent some very extraordinary monuments from the Island of Zapatena. in the Lake of Nicaragua, to the Smithsonian Institution. They consist of two states, which represents a tiger springing upon the back of a sitting figure. Both are carved in black

Spirit! thy labor is o'er,

Thy term of probation is run,

Thy steps are now bound for the Institution. They consist of two statues; one of basalt. They are not among the largest and most

Thy steps are now bound for the untropowerful artificial aids. Some are as large as

hear the crossing of the Worcester and Providence Railroads. Mr. Stickney returned the week previous in the Empire City from Chagres, in Houlton, LYDIA A. BICKFORD of Newburgh, aged week previous in the Empire City from Chagres, having been absent in California about a year, where he had been successful in his operations, Col. N Chase, and daughter of Noah Bicknell of this having accumulated about \$25,000

MINING. A mining party is now engaged in working the celebrated copper and gold mines near the head of the Gila, about 180 miles from El Paso. Several large and very promising silver mines have been discovered and were creating a great excitement on the American side of the Rio Grande near El Paso. It is said the Mexitary of the party mines in this vicinity, but revision of the party mines in this vicinity, but revision of the party mines in this vicinity, but revision of the party mines in this vicinity, but revision of the party mines in this vicinity, but revision of the party mines in this vicinity, but revision of the party mines in this vicinity, but revision of the party mines in this vicinity, but revision of the party mines in this vicinity, but revision of the party mines in this vicinity, but revision of the party mines in this vicinity. se to give any information to the Americans, until the Government of the United States or that of Texas will give them some guarantee ("SCIENCE AGAINST SCRENGTH.")

ice on the ponds in this vicinity having been only some six to eight inches in thickness. Very hit series of its "bearers," than may some six to eight inches in thickness. le of this, so far as we can learn, has been cut, being unsuitable for exportation. It is probable that no less than one thousand men are now or have been for some time anxiously waiting for employment in this business. The snow has been scraped from the ponds once or twice, but the mild weather and thaws or rains, which followed these operations, have rendered them rather unprofitable. We understand that arrangements have been made for securing a supply of ice from ponds in New Hampshire, in case there should be added to the standard of the crop here.

FARM FOR SALE,

SITUATED in AUGUSTA, on the West side of the river, about one mile from the Augusta House, on the road leading from the Augusta House, on the road leading from Augusta House, on the road leading from the Augusta House, on the road leading from Augusta House, and the road leading from Augusta House, and the road leading from Augusta House, and the road leading from Augusta House, employment in this business. The snow has been be a failure of the crop here.

[Charlestown Aurora.

BRIG MINERVA. We learn from Mr. J. J.

by appointing proper officers to command them. This offer has been received with favor, and there

his person.

have made considerable talk, have been taken. Their names are Lawrence, Merrow and Stowell. Merrow has been released on bail, and Lawrence and Stowell are in Norridgewock jail. Stowell was taken in New Bedford, Mass., and the other was taken in New Bedford, Mass., and the other pay any debts of his contracting after this date. of the articles taken from stores in this place have

Mayne, Feb. 9, 1850.

BENJAMIN LAMSON.

Attest—Woodle Bease.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.									
Pione,	5 75 90	7 25	Round Hogs,	6	00	de.	7	00	
Beams,	1 60 00	1 38	Clear Salt Pork		8	NO	1	10	
Corn,	70 40	75	Dried Apples,	•	6	00		8	
Outs,	83 60	35			25	20		33	
Wheat,	1 00 00	1 25			50	40		65	
Rye,	80 M	90	Potatoes,		40	1	٦	30	
Butter,	14 40	16	Claver Seed.		14	100	а	16	
Lard,	H W	9	Play Seed,	1	00	a	1	00	
Chuese,	6 40	8	H. Grass,	2	75			25	
Mutton,	3 10		Red Top.	7		1		69	
Chickens,	6 100		(Huy, house,	8	90	1	9	75	
Geese,	1 10	5	Clime,		90	90		9.5	
Egun.	12 @		Pleece Wool,		30	60		35	
Corn Ment,	73 100		Pulled do.		30			35	
Rye Meal,	60 m		Woolskins,		50			95	

BRIGHTON MARKET, Feb. 14.

AUGUSTA LYCEUM.

J. H. WILLIAMS, Sec'v.

### Mymeneal.

Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hour, There dwelt no joy in Eden's rosy bower! The world was sad!—the garden was a wiid; And man, the hermit, sighed—till woman smii

# Obituary.

powerful artificial aids. Some are as large as the columns of the Hall of Representatives.

[National Intelligencer.]

Suicide of A Californian. Mr. Joseph E. Stickney, of the firm of Brown, Lawrence & Stickney, committed suicide in Boston on Monday of last week, by drowning himself in the water near the crossing of the Worcester and Provi-

In Sciney, February 12th, HANNAH CHASE, wife of Col. N. Chuse, and daughter of Noah Bicknell of this town, aged 40.

In Gardiner, MARGARET CLARY, aged 48.

In Alma, Mrs. MARY JANE PATTERSON aged 25.

In Dreedon, ARADRA BLANCHARD, wife of Solomon Blanchard, aged 80.

In Skowhegan, CATHARINE BIXBY, wife of C. Bixbrand 25.

# SAXONIA ASSEMBLY, No. VI.

that of Texas will give them some guarantee that their rights and titles will be respected and protected by the laws of the country.

ICE CROP. The weather of the present season has been rather unfavorable to the ice crop—the local properties of the proofs in this vicinity having been only the proofs in this vicinity having been only the proofs in the present season the proofs in the proofs in the present season that their rights and titles will be respected and protected by the laws of the Saxonia Assemble in the present season that their rights and titles will be respected and protected by the laws of the Saxonia Assemble in the proofs and a well lighted Hall, have contributed largely to their brilliant and unprecedented success but the bright province in the proofs and the proofs are provinced by the laws of the Saxonia Assemble in the proofs are provinced by the laws of the Saxonia Assemble in the proofs are provinced by the laws of the country.

THE liberal principles upon which the Saxonia Assemble in the proofs are provinced by the laws of the country.

The proofs are provinced by the laws of the country that the proofs are provinced by the laws of the saxonia Assemble in the proofs are provinced by the laws of the saxonia Assemble in the laws of the saxonia Assemble in the proofs are provinced by the laws of the saxonia Assemble in the laws of the saxonia Assemble in the proofs are provinced by the laws of the saxonia Assemble in the laws of the la Managers.

E. G. Hedge,
A. A. Bittuss,
Jas. A. Thompson,
Charles Weston.

Augusta, Feb. 16th, 1850. FARM FOR SALE.

BRIG MINERVA. We learn from Mr. J. J. Sproull, agent of the underwriters, that the bodies of Mrs Murphy and her son were buried on Tuesday, on Long Island, at a village near the place where they unfortunately lost their lives. On Tuesday, the body of one of the children was found and brought to this city yesterday by Mr. Sproull. They are saving from the wreck whatever is of value. [N. Y. Herald.

Search for Sir John Franklin. Moses H. Grinnell, has submitted a proposition to the secretary of the navy, to equip and fit out two vessels for the purpose of prosecuting the search after Sir John Franklin, upon condition that the government will lend the sanction of its countenance by appointing proper officers to command them.

SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN. Moses H. Grinnell, has submitted a proposition to the secretary of the navy, to equip and fit out two vessels for the purpose of prosecuting the search after Sir John Franklin, upon condition that the government will lend the sanction of its countenance by appointing proper officers to command them.

This offer has been received with favor, and there is every prospect that it will be accepted and carried out.

Serious Accident. While a Miss Lynch, of Philadelphia, who had been officiating as bridesmaid to a friend on Sunday evening, was conducting the bride to her unptial chamber, her clothes caught fire from the explosion of a camphine lamp, which she held in her hand, and before the fiames could be extinguished, she was so seriously injured that her life is despaired of.

False Pretences. Green, the reformed gambler, has been committed for trial, in New York, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences from Silas W. Spaulding. Green represented himself as a secret U. S. Marshal for the detection of counterfeiters. When arrested, money to the amount of \$1,500 was found on his person.

NEW & IMPROVED POUDRETTE.

The LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, (incorporated with a capital of \$75,000,) the oldest establishment of the kind in the United States. offer their New and Improved Poudcette, at the following establishment in the following establishment in the Control of \$2,000, the oldest establishment of the kind in the United States. offer their New and Improved Poudcette, at the following establishment of the kind in the United States. of \$1,500 was found on his person.

NEW & IMPROVED POUDRETTE.

The LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, (incorporated to \$75,000,) the oldest establishment of \$75,000, the oldest establishment of \$75,000 of the New York, on a charge of Sunday quantity seed \$75,000, the oldest establishment of \$75,000 of the New York, on a charge of Sunday quantity seed \$75,000, the oldest establishment of the kind in the United States, of \$15,000 of the same of \$15,000 of the same for the kind in the United States, at the following establishment of \$1,500 was found in the United States, of \$15,000 of the same for the world. A pamphet, containing much val

THE ROBBERS TAKEN. Three of the robbers, whose depredations in this and neighboring towns have made considerable talk, have been taken.

Their names are Lawrence, Morrow and Sancti 19.

been recovered. The woman, and also another man, concerned in the robberies, have not yet been taken. [Waterville Mail.]

FRESH and NEW GARDINER FLOUR, put up not be bugs containing 2, 4, and 4 bbls., for sale by December 31.

FARMS FOR SALE. THE subscriber offers for sain his Ferm, situated in the town of Stetson, Me. It is pleasantly situated on the main traveled road from Newport Village thre's Stetson Village to Bangor; is 4 miles from Newport Village thre's Stetson Village to Bangor; is 4 miles from Newport Village thre's Stetson Village to Bangor; is 4 miles from Newport Village thre's Stetson Village to Bangor; is 4 miles from Wheteville 'to Bangor. Said Farm contains 250 acres of the choicest band, well divided into Mowing, Tillage, Pasturing and Wood Land; cats from 90 to 100 tons of English Hav. There are 4 Baras on said Farm, 2 of which are new, 40 by 50 feet, 2 sheds, one 16 by 50 feet, and one that is 36 by 36 feet, 2 sheds, one 16 by 50 feet, the other 29 by 47 feet. The House is 32 by 36 feet, 15 story high, fully finished, painted and papered; the L part is 18 by 20 feet; Chaise and Wood Houses adjoining, 16 by 20 and 15 by 20 feet, 2 stories high, Work Shop in the second story. A full supply of Well and Cisters Water. A good Garden, with a great variety of Fruir—Cherry and Pium Trees, with a young Orchard. All of said buildings have been built within 13 years. Said Farm can be divided into two of more good Farms, and the Barns have been built some distance apart with the view of dividing it. All, or a part, will be sold at a low price.

ALSO, OTHER REAL ESTATE,

Situated in the town of Carmel. One FARM, containing about 140 acres of excellent land; cuts on an average 40 tons of the best of English Havy House 28 by 32 feet, 13 story. One SAW MILL, has been built about 4 years, will cut, if stocked, 400 M. of Lamber per annun; a plenty of good LUMBER, Hard Wood, Spruce, Hemlock, and some Pinc, within trom 10 to 150 rods; is within 11 miles of Hampden, and 14 miles from Bangor, where Lumber can be shipped, and 5 of a mile from the contemplated Railroad which has been surveyed through Carmel and will be built within 3 years. A quantity of WILD LAND, thickly covered with Hemlock, Bard Wood, Spruce, and some Pinc, the value of which will be much enhanced by the Railroad. Also, several fine COWS and CalVES, and 2 BULLS of the improved blood, Durham Short Horn and Devonshire, which will be sold at low prices. Said Stock has been exhibited for premiums at the Penobscot Cattle Show, and have received the Society's first premiums, which will be seen by the reports of the committees on Stock.

GEORGE W. CHAMBERLAIN.

Carmel, February 14, 1859. ALSO, OTHER REAL ESTATE,

SASH, BLINDS & DOORS.

O. & E. W. WILLIAMSON respectfully inform the citizens of Angusta and vicinity that they still occupy a Room in the North end of the New Machine Shop on the Kennebec Dam, where they manufacture and keep on hand a large assortment of the above articles of the best quality at reduced prices.

Those wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine before purchasing clsewhere. All orders, scat by mail or otherwise, yromptly attended to.

ROBERT TUTTLE, of Skowhegun, also keeps them on hand and for sale.

O. & E. W. WILLIAMSON.

Augusta, October, 1849.

December, 1849.

KENNEBEC AND PORT LAND

RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Changed January 7, 1850.

ON and after MONDAY, Jun. 7th, Passenger Trains will run on this toad, in connection with the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Having made arrangements at Couri Mills to build THOMAS E. DANIELS'

PLANING MACHINE, A RE prepared to furnish to order, at short notice, the above Machine, made in the most thorough and substantial manner, the Cutter Shaft made of Wrought Iron, running in metal boxes. This Machine is valuable for SQUARING OUT STUFF FOR MACHINERY, all kinds of MILL WORK, all kinds of Boards, Doors, Sash and Blinds, Plows, Ship Timber, Tackle Blocks, Railroad Cars, Coach Pauels, i ich thick and 39 in width, Hollowing out Water Wheel Linings, Drum Laggs,

# PLANING IRON, &c.

They have patterns to plane all widths, from 8 to 30 aches wide, and from 4 to 50 feet in length.

These Machines are too well known to need recomme, ditions, they being used in most of the principal places in the Union for the last 14 years.

ELIAS W. WILLIAMSON, Augusta, is Agent for the

the Union for the last 14 years.

ELIAS W. WILLIAMSON, Augusta, is Agent for the sake of the above machine, and all orders entrusted to him will be fithfully attended to. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

No. 1 planes 30 inches wide, No. 2 planes 2 inches, No. 3 planes 18 inches. Prices varying from \$125 to \$300, Augusta, October, 1849.

JOSEPH P. WOODBURS, A PATENT PLANING MACHINE, A Great Improvement in Planing, Tongueing and Grooving Lumber.

THE subscriber having received Letters Patent for a Stationary Cutter, Planing, Tongueing and Grooving Machine, now offers for sale Machines and Rights to use the same. This machine will plane 5,000 feet of bounds to any uniform thickness, in one hour; producing a better fluished surface than it is possible to plane by any other means now known, not excepting the hand plane, and is peculiarly adapted to plane and joint claphoards or weather bourding, and will do the work faster and better than any machine herefoldre invented. This machine is so arranged that it planes the board with an unbroken shaving the whole width and length of the material, and dees not take more than two-thirds the power that is required to do an equal amount of work by the Robry Cutting Cylinder, now in common use. The construction storage igation of this Machine is different from any other now in suc. Communications for further particulars cheerfully responded to by addressing the subscriber, (post paid, Boston, Mass.

One of the above Planing Machines may be seen in operation by calling on the Patente.

JOSEPH P. WOODBURY, eration by calling on the Patentee.

JOSEPH P. WOODBURY,

1y18 Border st., East Boston, Mass

CHEAP FURNITURE STORE.

THE subscriber would inform his customers and the public, that he may still be found at his old stand, the C. WILLIAMS' BLOCK, foot of Court street and South C. WILLIAMS' BLOCK, not or contratter and some Market Square.

Having made large additions to his former stock, he now offers a large assortment of rich and low priced FURNITURE, at the lowest rates.

CHAIRS.—He has also a great variety of Cone and Wood Seat Chairs; Settee and Willow Cradies; Rocking and Children's Chairs; together with Malogany Boards, Veneers, and Varnish. A harge lot of COFFINS, ready made—all sizes—cheap. Veneers, and Varnish. A large lot of the made—all sizes—cheap.

The subscriber would most respectfully invite all who are in want of any thing in his line to give him a call, and be will satisfy them that his Store is the place for good bargains.

WM. H. STACY.

# FLOUR! FLOUR!

GARDINER FLOUR MILLS. JUST received at the Gardiner Mills, a lot of very superior NEW WHEAT, from which the subscriber is now manufacturing COMMON and EXTRA SUPERFINE FLOUR of the best quality, which he will sell at fair prices, for cash.

Also,, for sale as above, Graham Flour and Feed, of all

Also,, for sale as above, Graham Flour and Feed, of all qualities assually made at a flouring mill, viz:

FINE MIDDLINGS, an excellent substitute for rye; also makes very good Graham Bread.

FINE SHORTS and COARSE SHORTS, for Horses, Cattle and Hogs, considered by many more fattening than Indian meal.

BRAN, excellent for milch Cows.

Screenings and Broken Wheat for Poultry, &c.

Wanted, as above, 5000 good FLOUR BARRELS, for which cash and a fair price will be paid.

Gardiner, Sept. 28, 1839.

6m40

# NOTICE.

A LL PERSONS having claims against the Town of Augusta, are requested to present them to the Selectmen, on or before the 28th day of February next.

EPH. BALLARD. Augusta, January 26, 165).

CEMENT. R OSENDALE HYDRAULIC CEMENT, Mohawk Mar-ble Hydraulic Cement, LIME, and PLASTER PARIS for sale by GEO. WHALAMS, Mo. 3, North's Block.

# HORSE SHOEING AND

STOVES, TIN AND HARDWARE, STOVES, TIN AND HARDWARE,
No. 3, North's Block, Augusta, (sign of the statue stove)
TS NOW SELLING AN ENTIRE NEW STOVE, callc de the Bay State, which, with the largest and best
oven now in use, combines in one all the modern improvements for convenience in cosking and conomy of fuel,
and for etegance and durability of Castings, challenges
the whole world to produce its equal.

ALSO FOR SALE, all the well known and approved
Stoves in use, such as Stewart's, Hathaway's. Young
Stown Sogar, Spices of all kinds, and a general assortment
of Goods for sale very low for cast or produce, by
Nov. 25, 1919.

BENJ. F. GREENE, M. D.,
HOMEO PATHIST,

Custom Work and Repairing done to order.

OFFICE over the Store of JOHN MEANS & SON.

# Custom Work and Repairing done to order. Augusta, Sept., 1849. BOGLE'S AMOLE,

A NEW ARTICLE for SHAVING, which may be used with or without brush or water. The base of this compound is derived from the assole, or "soup plant" of California. A supply of this new article just received and for sale by

JAYNE'S MEDICINES of all kinds, just received by COFREN & BLATCHFORD.

TO FARMERS.

THE subscriber has PLASTER, in casks or in bulk by COFREN & BLATCHFORD.

The bushel, which he will exchange for Cora, Beans, Onts, or Cash.

Apply to 49 J. P. DILLINGHAM.

BOLASSES 30 hhds. heavy early crop CARDENAS Miles Property or the Mr. LOCKE, at his dwelding house, 51

No. B. All orders for Mosaic principly attention to be made to Mr. LOCKE, at his dwelding house, 51

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# PARKER & WHITE'S



Kennebec & Boston, Southern & Western

GENERAL EXPRESS,

Changed January 7, 1850.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 7th, Passenger Trains will ran on this road, in connection with the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, daily (Sundays excepted) as Leave PORTLAND for Fresport, Brunswich and Bath, at 74 A. M. and 24 P. M.

Leave BATH for Brunswick, Freeport, Yarmouth, and Portland, at 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.

At Brunswick, Stages connect with Bowdonham, Richmond, Gardiner, Hallowell and Augosta—leaving Brunswick daily at 4 P. M., on arrival of the Cars from Portland. Returning, reach Brunswick in time for the first train—reaching Portland at 1 P. M.

T.F. THROUGH TICKET'S between Portland and Gardiner, Hallowell or Augusta, \$1.50.

At Bath, Stages connect with Wiscasset, Damariscotta, Waldoboro', Themaston, Belfaat and Bangor.

Brunswick, Jan. 3, 1850. Leave PORTLAND for Freeport, Brunswich and Bath,

D. D. BLUNT & CO'S

# 四個 医神经 LINE OF STAGES

rement substitute for a pocket-book, for sale low by February 11. 7 EBEN FULLER.

NOTICE OF PROBATE COURTS.

NOTICE OF PROBATE COURTS.

THE COURTS OF PROBATE in and for the COUNTY OF KENNEBEC, from and after the first day of March next, will be holden, till otherwise ordered, at the following places and times, viz.—

At the Probate Office, in AUGUSTA, at 9 o'clock A. M., On the first and fourth Mendays of March. On the second and fourth Mondays of March. On the second and fourth Mondays of June. On the second and fourth Mondays of June. On the second and fourth Mondays of July. On the second and fourth Mondays of July. On the third and fifth Mondays of September. On the second and fourth Mondays of October. On the second and fourth Mondays of December. In WINTHROP, at the Winthrop House, on the first Monday of June, at 10 o'clock A. M.

In WATERVILLE, at the Dwelling House of Cyrus Williams, Esq., on the first Monday of July, at 10 o'clock A. M.

January 28, 1859.

LUMBER NOTICE.

LUMBER NOTICE.

# FOR SALE, at Parks' Mills, Chesterville Centre, Boards, Chapboards, Pine and Cedar Shingles. December, 1849. A Cure, for 25 cents.

READER: are you sufflicted with the RHEUMATISM, and have you made use of the many and various remedies in vain? Be persuaded sow to try ALLD'S RHEUMATIC PLASTER, which in nine cases out of ten, not MATIC PLASTER, which in time cases out of ten, nor only relieves but cares this distressing complaints.
For saile by my agents, REUBEN PARTRIDGE, JONA.
HEDGE & CO, J. W. PATTERSON, Augusta; A. T.
Perkins, G. M. Atwood, Gardiner; A. H. & H. T. Clark,
Pitteton; B. Weles, Hallowell: John W. Perkins, T. G.
Whittier, Farmington; Ira Thing, M. Vernon; J. S. Fillebrown, P. F. & J. A. Sauborn, Readfield; E. L. Smith,
Waterville, and in all the principal places in the State.
All orders promptly attended to by the proprietor, (post
paid.) paid.) JOHN Monmouth, February, 1850.

# PENMANSHIP.

MR. A. JAUKSON will commence a Class in Writing, at Room No. 4. WINTHROP HALL, on Monday Evening, the 18th inst.

Lastics and Gents, Misses and Masters desirous of improving their style of Penmanship, are respectfully invited to attend. to attend.

Leasons will be given on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings of each week. Terms liberal, and entire antisfaction guarantied to all who try, or no pay.

HARDWARE, STOVES, &c.

HORSE SHOEING AND FARRIERING.

THE subscribers would respectially inform the citizens of Augusta, Hallowell and Gardiner, and the public generally, that they continue to carry on the SHOEING Business, at their old Biand on Water street a lew roda above the Bridge—and from 15 years' experience in the business, they feel themselves fully competent to Shoe all thorses that have Pinched Feel, Quasirer Cracks, Corns, Tender Heels, Flat Feet, &c., and in a manner that will give case to the Horses and perfect satisfaction to the owners.

All Horses with the above defects will be Shod in the following manner: Brace, Convex, Single and bouble Concave, Spring Heel, Plates, Tips and Lips, Interfering and Shows Hall Shoes; and all Horses that luterfere or Overreach, will be warranted to be Shod so as to travel clear.

Angusta, October, 1849.

WANTED,

3000 BUSHELS Oats, 4000 Ibs. Dried Apples, 500 bushels, Beans, in exchange for Molasses, Salt, Oil, Tea, Coffee, Bugar, &c. &c.

GEORGE STARRETT.

DRALER IN

STOVES, TIN AND HARDWARE,

HARDWARE, STOVES, &c.

1st & 2d Doors North of the Post Office.

Her Subscribers have replemished their stock of Hardware by large additions from English and American Amanfacturers, which the offer, with an extensive assortment of STOVES, on the most favorable terms. The attention of purchassers is particularly requested to an examination of John Marchassers is particularly requested to an examination of John Marchassers is particularly requested to an examination of John Marchassers is particularly requested to an examination of John Marchassers is particularly requested to an examination of John Marchassers is particularly requested to an examination of John Marchassers is particularly requested to an examination of John Marchassers is particularly requested to an examination of John Marchassers is particularly requested to an examination of John Marchassers is particularly requested to an examination of John Marchassers is particularly requested to an examination of John Marchassers is parti

# STOVES,

# OFFICE over the Store of JOHN MEANS & SON. RESIDENCE on Court street, third House West of

41 State street.

PARKER & WHITE'S

HAY, STRAW AND CORNSTALK
CUTTER.

PRICES FROM \$2 TO \$20.

The subscribers have been falled the file of the f

# PATENT CANDLESTICK.

GENERAL EXPRESS, For the Transaction of all kinds of Business.

Also, several fine COWS and CALVES, and 2 BULLS of the impraved blood, Durbam Short Hore and Devender, which will be sold at low prices. Said Stock has been exhibited for premiums at the Penobscot Cattle Show, and have received the Society's first premiums, which will be seen by the reports of the committees on Stock.

Carmel, Pebruary 14, 1859.

TIME AND MONEY SAVED.

J. H. HARRINGTON would call the attention of those is work, respectively and the committee of the committees on stock.

I. H. HARRINGTON would call the attention of those is work of BONNETS of the butter of all kinds and the complex of the committee can scrape together the small price asked.

7.7 The complete monopoly of this article for sale for towns and counties.

EZBA CLARK, Portland, For sale in Augusta, by BENJAMIN RUST, Grocer Water street.

# LITCHFIELD ACADEMY

WILL commence its Spring Term Feb. 25th, and continue 12 weeks, under the tuition of its former Teacher. Instruction will be given in the branches usually taught in other Academics. Competent assistance will be provided as far as any be necessary. Special Attention will be given to the preparation of young Ludies for Teaching. Feaching.

A valuable addition to the apparatus, of a set of Pelton's Dutline Maps, to facilitate the study of Geography, and a sew set of Gas Apparatus.

No pains will be spared to promote the mental and moral improvement of pupils, and merit public patronage.

The Drawing will be under the care of Mas H. S. Patt.

Lessons on the Piano will be given to those who desire.

Tuition. In Languages and Higher Branches of English, In Common English, In Pencil Drawing, In Crayon " Board, in families, from \$1 to \$1,50.

Board, in families, from \$1 to \$1,50.

THOMAS AYER, See'y.

Litchfield, Jan. 31, 1850.

NORWAY LIBERAL INSTITUTE. THE Spring Term of this Institution will commence on March 4, and continue cleven weeks.

TEACHERS.—MARK H. DUNNELJ. A. B., THOMAS F. BARTON, A. B., Principals. ISAIAH H. BAKER, Teacher of Penmanship. Experienced Teachers in Music, Drawing, and Psinting, will be secured.

BOARD can be obtained in good families, for Males, \$1.50 per week; for Females, \$1.45 per week.

TUITION.—Common English Branches, \$3.00

Higher English and Languages, 4.00

11. G. COLE, President of Trustees.

Norway Village, Jan. 25, 1850.

# CHINA ACADEMY.

THE SPRING TERM will commence on MONDAY, the 4th of March, still under the care of W. H. HUM-PHREY, whom the Trustees confidently recommend as a campetent and successful teacher, as is also evinced by the present flourishing condition of the School, and the outire satisfaction of the pupils.

Board in good families from \$1 to \$1.50.

EBENEZER SHAW, Sec'y.

China, Feb. 4, 1850.

MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY. THE SPRING TERM will commence March 6th, and continue 15 weeks. The Classes will be under the early of the former besulty.

MONMOUTH ACADEMY. THE SPRING TERM of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, March 4th, and continue twelve weeks, under the care of WM. B. SNELL, A. M., Principal, and by such Assistants as the interest of the School may re-

Tuitien—In the Primary Department, 2,50 In the High English and Classical, 3,50 Howrd in good families, at convenient distances from the Academy, from \$1,25 to \$1,50 per week.

Monmouth, Jan. 28, 1650

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80,6 LIFE INSURANCE.

Union Mutual Life Insurance Co.—Capital, \$100.000.—Incorporated in Malao, 1845.

If It insurance is offered by this Company on the most favorable rates, and the charter especially exempts policies issued by it, for the benefit of widows and missers, from all claims of aresisters. If the premium amounts to \$40, or more, one-haif may be paid by the party's note, bearing interest. Holders of tire-policies participate in the profi's, which are divided assarally, and the insured incurs no lishility beyond his premiums.

A year policy for \$500—age 31 years \$5.00 premium.

1.160

47

7.50

Other sums at corresponding rates, according to age. Other sums at corresponding rates, according to age.

Apply to J. H. WILLIAMS, Agent, Augusta; WM.
PALMER, Agent, Gardiner; C. K. MATHEWS, Agent

### PALMER, Agent, Gardiner; O. K. NATHEWS, Waterville; ALFRED MARSHALL, Agent, China-N. B Traveling permits granted at usual rates. Augusta, January 10, 1259. CHAS. A. SMITH, Corner of Oak and Water Streets, HAS the pleasure to inform his friends, former custo mers, and the public generally, that he has on hand and is daily manufacturing, by far the best assortment of Ladies' Plain and Fancy Boots and Shoes Of every description, ever before offered in this

Which is considered the neatest, handlest, and most com-fortable Boot or Shoe ever worn. The Stock has been se-lected with the utmost uttention as regards quality, and will be sold so low as to defy all competition. CAUTION. WOULD hereby caution all persons from trusting my wife, MARY F. PROST, on my account, as she has left my house and family without cause.

THADDEUS R. FROST.

CONGRESS BOOTS AND SHOES.

### Monmouth, Feb. 9, 1850. HENRY M. ADAMS, M. D. SURGEON DENTIST,

(Successor to Dr. Goodne) HALLOWELL, Mc.
Office on Water street, scarly opposite the Post Office, at the rooms formerly occupied by Dr. Goodno.
H. M. A. having located himself permanently at Hallowell, would respectfully announce that he is prepared to attend to all calls in the line of Mechanical and Surgical Dentisters. Dentistry,
REFERS TO J. Hubbard, M. D., F. Allen, M. D., J.
Houghton, M. D., M. C. Richardson, M. D., Hallowell; P.
Dyer, M. D., New Sheron; S. W. Chase, M. D., Mt. Vernon.
45ff Hallowell, Oct. 23, 1349.

# COMMISSION MERCHANT For the sale of all kinds Eastern Produce, No. 18 South Market and Chatham sts., Boston, Advances unde on Consignments. terens to BENJAMIN DAVIS, Esq., and GEORGE

WILLIAMS, AUGUSTA, ME. TYPALM LEAF and PALM LEAF HATS, for sale JOSEPH W. ELLIS, M. D.

### OFFICE WITH DR. H. H. HILL. esidence on State Street, one door North of the Mr. A. J. LOCKE, TEACHER OF DANCING,

TEACHER OF DANCING,
WOLLD respectfully inform his friends and the public,
that, having engaged the services of Mr. RUSSEL,
(formerly of the Beston Brigade Band.) Mr. M. PETTINGILL, Mr. T. A. CHICK, and Mr. A. D. Locke, for the winter, he feels hinnelf ready to farmish

Music for Bulls, Assemblies, Coliffon Parties,
And also for PRIVATE PARTIES, and will furnish from
one to five pieces, at the shortfet notice. Mr. Locke would
state that he has procured the Latest Musical Productions from Mesers. Flugg & Pales' Colifion Band in Bostion. Mr. Locke is also prepared to

Teach Waltz Quadrilles. Spanish Dances,
Cotillons, &c. &c.

N. B. All orders for Music promptly attended to. Appitcation to be made to Mr. LOCKE, at his dwelling heuse,
or to Mr. WEEKS.

ed the high-backed chair, upon which Quintin sat, to his bosom. "My own godson! my own Quintin sat, it is bosom. "My own godson! my own Quintin sat, arrive the claim of the creditors of HOMAS PITTS, late of Cambridge, in the County of Middlesex, Massachusetts of Cambridge, in the County of Middlesex, Massachusetts tin!" cried the excited Van Helmont, "I saw thy name upon the picture, and what a beauty it is! What power has enabled thee to do this? What power has enabled thee to do this? Who has transformed thee from a Vulcan to an Apelles?"

"Love, my good father," said Quintin, gently;

Augusta, Feb. 5th. 1850.

Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 1st Monday of Feb., A. D. 1850.

"It's a bargain, cried Ryn, Scaling and Countin all round, all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, and then, sitting down, laughed most energetic-printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the last Court to be held at Augusta, in and County, on the last ally for several minutes.

Quintin Matsys and Lizbet Van Helmont became husband and wife;—the husband famed

Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the last Monday of February, at ten of the clock, in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should be allowed.

D. WILLIAMS, Judge.
Copy. Attest—Ws. R. Smith, Register.

In the wife a happy and loving mother.

Josh Kromm sought to console himself for the loss of Lizbet by vigorously paying his devoirs to his well beloved Schiedam; and, as he was often

estate are requested to make immediate payment to REBECKAH P. LITTLEFIELD.

interested in the Estate of MANY 8. WILLIAMS, late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, testate:
GREETING.

knew that our Quintin did not agree with the blacksmith business; and I was right," she would copy. Attest—Wm. B. Shith, Register.

To the Honorable DANIEL WILLIAMS, Judge of Pro-

"And I knew that he would make a better blacksmith than peruke-maker," the husband would gravely answer.

"I was mistaken in Josh Kromm," Ryn would say to Minchen as he would chuck Lizbet's little son under the chin.

"And I was right in my thoughts of Quintin," the garrulous old dame would reply, as she would hobble the sprightly infant and chent her favorite.

"Energy of the Honorable DANIEL WILLIAMS, Judge of Probate for the County of Kennebec.

O'LIVER A. WEBBER, of Vassalboro, died, in December last, seized and possessed of real and personal extate, which ought to be administered according to law—that said Sturgis made a will—wherefore he prays that William A. Ayens may be appointed Administrator, with the will annexed, on the estate of said Sturgis.

OLIVER A. WEBBER.

\*\*County of Kennebec.\*

O'LIVER A. WEBBER of the County of Kennebec.

O'LIVER A. WEBBER of Sturgis part of said Vassalboro, died, in December last, seized and possessed of real part of said Vassalboro, died, in December last, seized and possessed of real vassalboro, died, in December last, seized and possessed of real vassalboro, died, in December last, seized and possessed of real vassalboro, died, in December last, seized and possessed of real vassalboro, died, in December last, seized and possessed of real vassalboro, died, in December last, seized and possessed of real vassalboro, died, in December last, seized and possessed of real vassalboro, died, in December last, seized and possessed of real vassalboro, died, in December last, seized and possessed of real vassalboro, died, in December last, seized and possessed of real vassalboro, died, in December last, seized and possessed of real vassalboro, died, in December last, seized and possessed of real vassalboro, died, in December last, seized and possessed of real vassalboro, died, in December last, seized and possessed of real vassalboro, died, in December last, seized and possessed of real vassalboro, died, in December last, seized and possessed of real vassalboro, died, in December

KENNEBEC, as.—At a Court of Probate and the 1st Monday of Feb., 1850.

On the Petition aforesaid, Ordered. That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend on the last Monday of February, at the Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and shew cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be scauted.

D. WILLIAMS, Judge.

IF SPAVINED, or afflicted with Poll Evli, Galled Neck, Sores or Bruises—procure a box of DALLEY'S ANIMAL GALVANIC CURE ALL

DALLEY'S ANIMAL GALVANIC CURE ALL
and one or two applications will antisty you that it is the
best and cheapest remedy ever discovered for the cure of
diseases and casualties that Horses and Cattle and other
valuable animals are subject to.

Tr For Directions and Testimonials, see printed Pamplets. I have here room only for the following, from the
Overseer of the Hariem Railroad Stables.

Als Broadway, New York.

Agenta.

Maine.—EBEN FULLER, Augusta; H. J. Selden, Habi

SELLING OFF! THE subscribers, intending to close their business early in the Spring, will sell their Stock of Goods at RE DUCED PRICES for CASH or most kinds of produce.

THE MAINE FARMER. PUBLISHED THURSDAY MORNINGS. By RUSSELL BATON.

Office over Granite Bank, Water St. Augusta

EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editor.

if paid in advance; two dollars, if paid within the year two dollars and fifty cents, if payment is delayed beyond the year. The Single copies, four cents.
The Any person who will obtain six good subscribers shall be entitled to a seventh copy for one year.
The Advertisements inserted at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per square of twenty-five lines, for three

JOSEPH S. PAGE, TRAVELLING AGENT

out crime of Quintin's head, in a petrified state,

with the entire peruke in good condition upon it,

latter, for the former's sake; and Lizbet Van Hel-

eace of heart. It was not his hair, however,

that Quintin cared for, nor his person either.

Lizbet Van Helmont, and he thought of few

No wonder that the handsome young black-

young persons save her.

Che Muse. From the National Era. ELLIOTT. BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Hands off, thou tythe-fat plunderer! play No tricks of priestcraft here; Back, puny lordling! dar'st thou lay A hand on Efficit's bier? Alive, your rank and pomp as dust He knew the locust swarm that cursed The harvest fields of God.

On these pale lips the smothered thought Which England's millions feel, A fierce and fearful splendor caught, As from his forge, the steel, Strong-armed as Thor, a shower of fire His smitten anvil flung: God's curse, Earth's wrong, dumb Hunger's ire—

He gave them all a tongue! Then let the poor man's horny hands Bear up the mighty dead, And Labor's swart and stalwart bands

Behind, as mourgers tread.

Leave cant and craft their baptised bounds, Leave rank its minster floor; Give England's green and daisied grounds

Lay down upon his Sheaf's green verge That brave old heart of oak. With fitting diree from sounding force. And pull of furnace smoke Where whirls the stone its dizzy rounds,

And, timing to their storming sounds, His storing lays are sung. There let the peasant's step be heard, The grinder chant his ryme; Nor patron's praise nor dainty word

And axe and sledge are swung,

Befit the man or time.

No soft lament nor dreamer's sigh For him whose words were bread-The Runic rhyme and snell whereby The foodless poor were fed

Pile up thy tombs of rank and pride, Oh, England! as thou wilt; With pomp to nameless worth denied, Emblazon titled guilt!

No part nor lot in these we claim, But, o'er the sounding wave, A common right to Elliott's name, A freehold in his grave.

\* Ebencezer Elliott, the intelligence of whose deatl reached us by the last steamer, was to the artisans England what Borns was to the peasantry of Scotland. "Corn-Law Rhymes" contributed not a little to that overwhelming tide of popular opinion and feeling which has resulted in the repeal of the tax on Bread. Well has the eloquent author of "The Reforms and Reformers of Great Britain" said of him-"Not cornlaw repealers alone, but all Britons who moisten their scanty bread with the sweat of their brow, are largely indebted to his inspiring lays for the mighty bound which the laboring mind of England has taken in our

# Che Story-Celler.

# From Hogg's Weekly Instructor.

THE BLACKSMITH OF ANTWERP. Long ago-before the folks in the Netherlands had learned to smoke tobacco, and even before those enterprising and mighty-minded men, who so gloriously figured in the annals of the sage and world-famed "Knickerbocker," had bidden a magnanimous adieu to the land of their nativitythere lived in Antwerp a blacksmith. It must not be supposed that this particular blacksmith was the only blacksmith in Antwerp; for such a son in question, would give but a sorry idea of the state of the iron trade in that city, and might lets fell round her white, transparent neck, like serve to exaggerate people's notions regarding Flemish honesty. One blacksmith would have had his own trade of it, if one might be allowed to indulge in such a preposterous hallucination; for at the time to which we refer, Antwerp could boast of two-and-twenty goodly squares, more than two hundred streets, and upwards of two hundred thousand inhabitants; a lordly, majestic burgomaster, fat and portly burgesses, crafismen of all sorts and sizes, sailors perambulating its streets from all parts of Europe, and pickpockets following the sailors; there were cheese-sellers and milk-venders, with vehicles, from the dairies which lay nearer to this great trading emporium than to Brussels or Bergen-op-Zoom, and there were rich merchants, who had ships, and great stores, and fine houses, and great, strong moneyboxes-in short, there were such a multiplicit of things suggestive of ring-bolts, anchors, chains, iron wheels, horses' shoes, locks, and keys, that to suppose there was only one blacksmith in Antwerp would be to suppose Antwerp a very wooden city indeed, and its people less careful of fastening their doors than commercial people are in general. The iron age had splashed up the waters of the Scheldt, as well as down the Tiber and it had trampled through the flats and fens of the Netherlands, as well as over the champagna of Rome. The proud hidalgos of Spain, with their iron caps, which protected leaden heads, and iron coats, which covered stony hearts, had ridden their stout steeds across the landscapes which the Buyps, Van Goyens, and Vandervelde loved to paint, as well as those which Murillo and Velasquez delighted to portray; and so there were numerous workers in iron and steel in Antwerp, as well as in Milan and Damascus. It is with one particular blacksmith only, however, that veracious narrative proposes to deal, and it may be supposed that he was both an uncommo blacksmith and uncommon youth, or his history would scarcely be worthy of narration. We have said that he was an uncommon you

which phrase, without the qualification, may be considered as an intimation that he had passed his boyhood; and as that boyhood had been like the most of work people's, it is unnecessary to say a great deal about it. Quintin Matava was the son of a poor man, which was no disgrace to him, however criminal some may suppose poverty to be to an individual; and he was the son of an honest man, which was some honor to his father, and is a prouder hereditary title than many a rich man's son can write on his patrimonial tree. Little Quintin was not one of those boys that people think of making blacksmiths of now-a-days, for he was small, and not at all robust-looking; but then he had such a curious way of running to the Schmidt's Wynd, and blowing the huge bellows, whose handles he could hardly reach on tiptoe, and trying his hand at forging little pieces of iron, which the smiths allowed him to do as an indulgence, after he had tried the impossibility of awinging the great hammer, which is usually called Monday, and of filing, chopping, and burnishing, that his father thought he had a genius for working in iron, and in spite of the remot strances of his mother, who declared that he was not robust, and that she would rather he was sent as an apprentice to the good peruke-maker, Jan Puffendorf, Quintin was duly bound apprentice to the right hard and fiery craft of blacksmiths er the father nor mother of Quintin Matsys had been wrong concerning the lad; for albeit that his hody was not like Peter Vost's, the anchor naker, nor even so goodly as that of father Va lambrosa, the fat Spanish priest, yet it would have taken Peter Vost to have had a finer taste and more malleable iron than the head of the padrone, ere he could have beat out so fine and

beautiful chains, and ornamental rails, and balus-

trades, as could this weakly but ingenious ap- mit all upon which they are agreed, and divide them in heart and feeling. If people would only We do not know whether Cupid has a greater try to discover in how far they agree and are a love for 'prentices than for more mature people, variance is principles and opinions, they would or whether it is that 'prentices are all modifica- perceive that those banes of thought, which arm tions of Cupid in disguise, but certain it is that bosom against bosom are less numerous than the 'prentices are the most passionately-loving portion of the community, no matter whether that love is directed towards young ladies, with rosy cheeks, mincing little airs, and tiny little feet—is expend-would be more harmony than there is in this jared upon tobacco, and hog's grease disguised as ring world. Ryn Van Helmont and his daughte pomatum—or is directed towards themselves. had different ideas regarding the hopeful Josh Love, in all or either of these forms, has been a Kromm, and as both considered that opinion to ruling attribute of the important individuals re-ferred to, from the earliest recorded times of Jin Vin and Frank Tunstal of deathless memory, seemed willing to concede his or her peculia Sim Tappertit, who was married at least to fame, views concerning the youth to the other; and so and numerous promising young men of to-day; this galliard became a person of some importance

so that it is not likely that Quinty, as his compan- in the thoughts of both. "Josh Kromm is a youth of spirit and of talent and not in love. If he had prided himself in his and he is of the right profession!" exclaimed hair, he might have been excused, for its beautiful brown curls hung down his pale cheeks like daughter when he can paint an original picture clustered vines, and kissed them, as if they loved equal to that;" and the old enthusiastic painter them for being so often bathed in the dew of toil; snapped his finger and pointed to a chef-d' œuvre of his own, which hung upon his wall.

it was glossy, wavy hair, which harmonized with "Will he?" cried Minchen, Lizbet's nurse his dark blue eyes as finely as does the warm and Van Helmont's privileged housekeeper. "We brown clouds of sunset harmonize with a mellow shall see! He, the puppy! wed our Lizbetautumn sky. Jan Puffendorf envied that hair;

indeed, if he could have possessed himself with- well, what shall we see next?" "Why, that Lizbet is lady to Josh Kromm, great Flemish master."

"Master of a donkey and two milk-pails, he would have exhibited it in his window as a dummy, and would have esteemed it as one of cried Minchen, with a toss of the head, which the greatest treasures in Antwerp, notwithstand-nearly flung the white triangular cap from its ing there was a cathedral in that city five hundred place, and which certainly discomposed her large feet long, two hundred and thirty feet broad, and well-starched frill; "he a Flemish master!" and four hundred and fifty feet high, and at the same the good dame assumed a look of the most sov-

time rich in golden crosses, candlesticks, and ereign contempt. ceusers, and other valuable relics. If Quintin Ryn Van Helmont was a stout, portly old felhad loved himself he would not have been singu- low, with the best natured expression of face in lar in this either; for though the young dames the world, and a heart that could not be said to generally, considered his features too sharp and belie that expression; but he, like a great many marked for the most approved character of vulgar good-natured men, sometimes took peculiar no-Flemish beauty, still his mother and sundry ma- tions into his head, and when these notions beture ladies blessed his fine face, and agreed that came firmly fixed there, all the waters in the rivit was bewitching; his companions admired his ers of the seventeen provinces, would not have temper and talents, and did not envy him of the uprooted them. "You shall see, then Minchen." he replied, quietly but firmly, as he turned his chair towards the open window, and looked into mont loved his hair, eyes, voice, looks, and hand-

some, active form, and sighed, as she thought of his little garden. them altogether, oftener than was good for her "I shall see Lizbet the wife of a clever man and of a good man and a handsome man to boot," said the old nurse, with a peculiar emphasis, and Other people might love Quintin Matsys, and he a cast of the chin, which only those who are acwas very thankful that good people did; but he quainted with a secret can assume; but she shall did not himself, and he could not help that he did neither be the wife of Josh Kromm nor another

not, for his heart was wholly in possession of painter in Antwerp. "Then she shall die unmarried," said Ryn. stubbornly; "for a painter she shall have, and never another, though he were Archduke of Aus-

tria, and lord over Brabant." smith loved Lizbet; it would have been a greater "Now, Ryn Van Helmont," said Minchen. wonder if he did not. Even the rude seamen modulating her voice, and looking with a smile used to stand and gaze at her, as she tripped at her master, and in the most coaxing, wheedalong the streets, as modest as the moss-roses in ling way imaginable, "would you really have our her father's little conservatory, and they would Lizbet marry that conceited lard bladder—that generally agree that she was a fine little frigate; the dairymen used to open their eyes wide, and good instrument for Henric Hashon, who beats their mouths a great deal wider, when she would the bass drum in your own corps of Antwerp firelook over the balustrade of her father's quaint, eaters?

picturesque-looking house, and they would agree "Ah, Minchen, you don't love the boy, and hat there was not a cowslip, daisy, or rose in all you can't have a greater flaw in his character, the meadows so lovely as she; and the appren-said the old man in his own cool way; "but as tices, who used to assemble to their games without the city walls, on the summer nights, would and ranuncluses are in bloom, he shall have Lizsimultaneously suspend their play, as she and her bet when he can paint a mate to that picture on stately, pompous father passed them in their active will."

so highly did these boisterous, opinionated youths that clustered around the lintels of the esteem the modesty and beauty which were resiand she hummed as she looked into the garden: golden filaments around a silver vase; her eyes— person who had gained a victory, but they were so soft, and yet so full of love—were like blue openings in the summer heaven, fringed with dark

vapory streaks of shifting cloud. The silver circlet that bound her flowing locks, and from which hung pendants of gold and silver, gave to her stance, great taste, and a lover of flowers, spared head a richer, but not a more beautiful character; the pealy brow—the dimpled, carmine plot a little paradise; and as Lizbet was passion cheeks-the red, ripe lips, with an ivory streak ately fond of floriculture, and Quintin Matsys half hidden, half seen between them when she was even more enthusiastic in his attachment to smiled, were dearer far in Quintin Matsys' eyes than all the gold in the treasury of Wouter Van that the lovers resorted, and it was here that they Donner, the money-changer. Lizbet was not learned to love each other as well as the bright. like the generality of those dames that could walk glowing, dewy, heaven-dyed flowers. Antwerp for miles with stilts through the fens, and carry is formed somewhat in the shape of a crescent. eggs to market, or who came skating down the and is surrounded by a strong, embattled wall upon either side of which grow tall shady trees Scheldt, in winter, with cheeses on their heads. Between the wall and houses of the city there Hers was a light and airy form, as handsome as used to be a goodly space of ground, which althat of the Greek and Italian models, which her lowed of the dwellers in the suburban streets painter father worshipped, perhaps more devoutly, taking in little plots, in order to gratify their t least more devotedly, than many who had bent in ignorant adoration to them, and it was as flex-loved quiet, and retirement, and horticulture, he ible and graceful as full and free development had located in an old Flemish house, with numerous galleries, and oriels, and balustrades, and edge of female grace and loveliness, and he was assured that God had made the human form too hats, with weathercocks on each of them, which numberless gables, and abrupt roofs, like cocked perfectly for impious corset-makers to attempt to weathercocks did all they possibly could to immend it; so that the green velvet bodice of Lizbet pugn each other's veracity, for each would have fitted a natural and beautifully-rounded form and the wind to be always blowing its own way-so bust, and her little foot and small tapering ankle peeped modestly yet gracefully from under her red and massive silken kirtle. How could Quintin Massay do otherwise then love her? he that was bust, and her little foot and small tapering ankle Matsys do otherwise than love her? he that was so generous, so full of warm sentiment and fervid sultation on the roofs of Ryn Van Helmont's magination; and he, too, that had the privilege house. His garden was a beautiful one, howevassist her to weed and cull the flowers of her er, for the sun, and the showers, and the wild of a godson to call at her father's house, and father's garden when he pleased? It was impossible that a youth of his disposition should

Lizbet; but persons who pretended to be deep gather honey, sport, or sing, in all the Low Countries. astonished that she would sometimes be seen on Everything natural was beautiful in this bright the streets of Antwerp with the young blacksmith spot as Minchen looked forth, and hummed a at her side, and he dressed in his common gar-ments, while Josh Kromm, who ground her father's colors, and was two hours each day arrayed Lizbet Van Helmont and Quintin Matays, and. in velvet doublet and green hose, studying painting in the academy, which had been established in A. D. 1454—how could she walk with Quintin, while she constrained him, much lover with an expression of blended admiration panied her, as protector, if she happened to be and pity, and grief, that would have maddened out alone visiting.

any man if he had supposed that he was about to Josh, like a great many embryo artists of modern times, was a very great man in a single per-son's estimation, and that person's opinion Josh looked so imploringly up to Minchen, who turned steemed more highly than any other body's, as away to hide her tears, and then so beseechingly s generally the case with artists who never leave at Lizbet, that she could not bear it, but rushing the chrysalis-that person being none other than into a little arbor, sat down, and sobbed as if he Josh himself. He carried his head with the air little heart would burst. Silent grief, like a conof an Apollo Belvidere, five feet four inches high, fined Volcano, shakes the frame of man with a and corpulent in Dutch proportions; and his black, agony which no tongue can paint; but when i lanky hair, hung over his neck, as if it had been the tail of a Shetland bucephalus. His face was shaped after the fashion of an entire Gouda cheese, with two small round holes, as if they had been "Josh Kromm!" exclaimed Quintin, indig-

not be captivated and enthralled by a maiden like to shine, or scatter dew-drops, or in which to

read in the mysteries of female sentiment, were

to his chagrin, to walk behind, when he accom-

matter of opinion which will be sufficient to intro- smith !"

taken out by a spike, for eyes, with a pretty con- nantly, when he could find words-for the blacksiderable gash for a mouth, and a parsnip stuck smith despised the pupil of Lizbet's father, and at equidistance between them for a nose-and this justly felt hurt that such a coxcomb should be was Josh Kromm, who professed to love Lizbet preferred to himself-"and he would give thee to Van Helmont next to himself, and who was more Josh Kromm, would he?" Lizbet said not a than indignant that she would be seen with that word, but, drying her tears, looked at her lover's common forger and burnisher of steel, rather than flashing eyes and proud look with wonder. Ah! with him, the envy of even the mercers' young I know what Mynheer Van Helmont thinks," he men, who could not get out to show their holiday continued, his proud heart swelling under a keen finery every day as he did. It is strange how sense of the injustice done him by even comparpeople, usually coincident and lovingly agreed ing him to the silly-minded Josh; "I am poor, upon all the great topics which occupy their and this neatherd has the prospect of being rich. thoughts, will disagree upon some minor, trivial Lizbet Van Helmont is too good for a black-

"Lizbet Van Helmont never said so, Quintin," hands to execute. The only two intrinsically exclaimed the maiden, gently, as she gazed fond-great attributes of humanity—thought and labor ly in the blacksmith's face. "If Quintin Matsys were even the neatherd he scorns, his own Lizbet the brightness and fullness of his ideal, he was would love him before all the world."

capable of rendering real. Employment was all that Quintin required to render him speedily conwould love him before all the world." world," exclaimed her father, as he stepped into valescent, and this the Italian physician, Bachelo the arbor, and gazed first at the one and then at Carlo Pindata, supplied him with, in the form of the other of the astonished lovers with a hard, sketching materials. It might have been expectsevere look. "Lizbet," said he to his daughter, ed that he who had conceived and wrought in iron "go thou into the house, and tell Minchen to re- some most complicated and beautiful designs of peat to thee the lessons regarding children's du-

ties." The confounded maiden rose slowly, of form; and the blacksmith had not drawn many looked fondly at the stupified Quintin, and then sketches before Carlo Pindata was enraptured hurried away. "And as for thee, boy," said with him. "By my word, lad," he would say, Ryn, coldly, "take my advice-attend more "but there is a boldness and freedom of touch in closely to thy trade, and look for a wife among these designs which I never expected to see out the daughters of thy craftsmen; mine shall have of my own dear Italy. Persevere-persevere!" a painter, and none other."

looking firmly on his godfather. "Filial duty is superior to girlish likings," said

er, and as she is my daughter, she shall wed no human form, and as he saw there was progress in

boy," exclaimed Ryn, who felt that Quintin was hopeful man. His excellence as a blacksmith more than his match at argument, and therefore readily obtained him employment, upon his own was constrained to assume the position often conditions with regard to time; and, working so claimed by baffled age, that of a mentor. "Go as to maintain himself in colors and a livelihood. thee home, Quintin, boy," said the old man, in he pursued his artistical vocation with a devoted a voice of pompous admonition; "thou art young, enthusiasm that grew with his success. He was and dost not know much of marriage, I wot; but cheered by Carlo Pindata, and the friends that and I love thee-I will let thee have my Lizbet would bring to look upon the wonderful labors o when thou canst place a picture in the Antwerp the obscure mechanic; and as they sometime academy exhibition, equal to that of Josh brought him models, and pointed out what they Kromm

few moments, steadily, and then he clenched his and expanding his capacities of design. hands, and mentally wished that it had been the Josh Kromm had gone on cultivating the countenance of Josh. This was torture; it was and cultivating his moustache and love for Schie too cruel, and unable to bear it, he turned, and dam at the same time; and as divisibility of ener hurrying out at the wicket which led into the gies is not very favorable to their vigor, and a va fields, he bounded along the banks of the Scheldt riety of pursuits seldom conduces to excellence in until he sunk exhausted with fatigue.

The hammer of Quintin Matsys, from this day forth, ceased to emit its wonted merry ringing sad-looking girl now, who loved to talk with Sis ed, or his iron as obdurate as old Ryn. Ah! you ters of Charity, and visit poor people's houses or would have thought that it was his own heart care-worn and weary-looking did his face become with every blow.

"Ah! I told you what it would do." cried his nother, sadly, as she would turn from the silent look of reproach; "I knew what forging bars and and abstracted young man, to his father, with a weakly boy-and now you see it."

church," cried his father, proudly, "who execustomed walk, and they would refriain from Minchen said not a word, but she thrust her than honor, wealth, and fame; and as he sat list-vintners' signboards," said Minchen, tossing her day that he had gone to be a blacksmith

> "Mother," said the young man one day, after having been at home for some time, without being able to follow his usual employment. "I shall

curly head, and looked into his blue eyes.

"Oh! only to Turnhout, or some other little On the morrow, Ryn and Josh followed Mis rural town, where the atmosphere is not poisoned chen and Lizbet to the exhibition of pictures; for by the fens," said the youth, trying to speak the young damsel had so besought her dear nurse cheerfully, "I shall soon be back again, better, to accompany her, in order to separate her from dear mother," and he kissed her cheek so affect the presumptuous, pompous artist, that Minchen tionately, and looked so piteously in her face, had consented; and much to the surprise of Myn that she forthwith packed up some necessaries heers Van Helmont and Kromm, took Lizbet un for his use, and gave him a token to a relative of der her own especial protection, and led her to her own in Turnhout, with whom Quintin was the great gallery. Young men were grouped to remain until he gathered strength; and in a round the door of the exhibition-room; and, as short time the blacksmith of Antwerp was on his they supposed that everybody was talking of them, way, leaving behind him the fair city of his birth, and all the young ladies were gazing at them

Poor Quintin, he was despondent and hopeless; you would have supposed they were professors of and all the air of Belgium, although it had been universities declaiming in Greek. These brave as pure as the waters of Aix-la-Chapelle, would gallants stared at Lizbet and Minchen as only not have availed to dispel the gloom and torture brave young men, who suppose that they are of his mind. He merely called on his mother's privileged to do so, can stare at ladies, and then relative in Turnhout to inform him that he intend- they saluted Josh with sundry mysterious forms ed to travel on a little farther, and to ask him to of recognition known only to young men of spiritlet his folks at home know so; and on he walked, ed genius, who develop their spirits during the until he found himself in the great city of Brux- uproarous hours of midnight, through the symp elles, weary, dispirited and ill. He sat him down thy of other spirits, of a very exhilarating kind, upon a door-step to gather strength, and to collect and who generally allow their genius to take care his thoughts concerning what was necessary for of itself. The party passed into the room, how him to do, ere he entered into the heart of the ever, amidst a crowd of the beauty and elite of city; but racking pains shot through his brow and Antwerp; and there upon the walls hung the confused his vision, and, as he laid his head upon hundred ideas of a hundred workers with paint his hand, his senses reeled, his little bundle rolled and pencil. All forms of beauty and tones of upon the ground, and he sunk in a swoon to the color were there, from the mediocre to the excel-

hold potions to his lips, and cover his pale but paintings, and even Minchen's heart warmed to his distempered fancy, gardens would arise, with to thine, boy;" and the tones of the jolly old paint tall, leafless trees, and flowers of sickly, faded er's voice rung through the vaulted hall. colors, which grew up and shrivelled away in a With much apparent modesty, and sundry twined around his neek and brow. At one mo- ed to gaze and admire. ment he would be floating gently down the broad and placid Scheldt, and in the next he was whirl-this!" cried the delighted Ryn, as he drove the ing and gasping in the black, awful abyss of the astonished people aside, and dragged his house upon his brow, which no change of thought or but who can paint the rapture and astor

Quintin almost screamed with delight when the "And dost thou consider thy Lizbet's affections words of the physician fell upon his ear. Perseas nothing in an arrangement of this kind !" ex- vere! ay, that he would until death. Little did claimed the youth, boldly rousing himself and Carlo Pindata know what motive the sickly blacksmith had to do so.

What he had engaged in as an amusement not the painter, stubbornly, "and Lizbet owes duties became a passion. Hope rose like a huge giant to me which no selfish feelings of her own should before him, and smilingly waved him onward; cause her to forget. I'll have her marry a paint- and as he threw off rescript after rescript of the every fresh attempt, confidence grew in his bosom "Marriage is a covenant between two, and two and urged him boldly forward. And there was only," said the blacksmith stoutly; "it is a union another inspiration in all he did; for, if he drew a of hearts, lives, duties, likings, sufferings, joys, line or portrayed a face, the palpable image of and sorrows; and he that would dare to adjudi- surpassing beauty which had been daguerreotyped cate for those who are alone to enter into this sol- upon his heart and memory by every glance he emn compact, is something more than a bold had taken of Lizbet, ruled all his senses and guided his hand.

"And thou art something more than a bold Quintin Matsys left the hospital a strong and this chance I give thee, for thou art my godson, the kind and warm-hearted Italian physician esteemed his excellencies and resemblances to the Quintin looked in the settled face of Ryn for a great masters, they assisted in educating his taste

any one, Ryn Van Helmont was not likely to have a son-in-law for a long time, nor the disconsolat Lizbet a husband. Ah! she was a demure and errands of love and mercy. By a strange and fortuitous series of accidents, she was week after that he was beating on when he wrought, so week in the same quarter of Antwerp where Quintin's parents lived; and then she so sympa thised with the good vrow's griefs concerning he son that the aged dame would ask her to call again and again, and condole with her; and how

"And so your picture is admitted, Josh," cried swinging hammers would bring upon my poor old Ryn, with great glee, as he slapped his sim-"Look at the railing over the well at the great pering pupil on the back, and congratulated him upon the success of his artistical labors; "Lizbet, and you, and I, shall go and see it to-morrow; cuted that !-was it not Quintin? Who is mak- and she shall behold what it is to have a lover ing the balustrade for the College of Louvain?—
is it not young Quintin Matsys?" and, with such
whose works can gain admission to the gallery
where hang the labors of Netherland genus." "Oh! you may see as fine works by walking his wife. But Quintin was dearer to his mother through the streets of Antwerp and gazing at the

supposition, although it might be very agreeable supposition, although it might be very agreeable supposition, although it might be very agreeable supposition.

Minchen said not a word, out she thrust ner than nonor, wearin, and name, and as no sat her vintners' signboards," said Minchen, tossing ner head through the foliage of the green jessamine lessly at the fireside of nights, and looked thin head; "set him to copy a donkey, and he would Ryn looked at his housekeeper with a leer of peculiar pride and triumph; the smile that over-

> spread his face was not the least tinctured with ill-nature, for he imagined that his hopes had now leave Antwerp. I do not think its air agrees been consummated in Josh, and that his daughter's union with a rising artist would soon be "And whither wouldst thou go, my son !" inuired his mother, as she laid her hand upon his en's antipathy to his future son-in-law as a good joke, at which he could afford to laugh heartily. his dear old home and parents, and dearer than they gave themselves fine airs, we tell you, and all, the fair and now sad Lizbet Van Helmont. talked Flemish in such high, sonorous tones, that

lent. Historical paintings, embodying the wars Quintin Matsys lay for many a long dreary of the Lansknachts, stood side by side with sweet night in the great hospital of Brussels, alike un- landscapes, where cattle lowed, and fat, chubby conscious of where he lay or what afflicted him. little children lay and sported. Indeed it was Grave spectacled men might flit about him, and pleasant sight to look upon all those beautiful fevered brow with leeches, and feel his wild, throb- them, while Ryn Van Helmont was in extacies bing pulse, and shake their heads and whisper, "But where is thy picture Josh!" cried the old but Quintin never saw them nor heard them. In man, with pleasure beaming in his eyes; "lead us

nt of time; and then these trees and plants effectual attemps to look sheepish, Josh led his would change into black and hideous snakes future father-in-law towards a part of the gallery which crawled over the coverlet of his bed, and where a considerable crowd of people were gather

Maelstrom. He could get no rest, and he felt keeper and daughter towards a beautiful painting no peace; there was an agony that sat enthroned representing the interior of a Flemish sitting-room position could dispel; he was sad and weary, even in his unconsciousness. At last he awoke to feel his weakness, and to compute the weight of his attenuated arms; and then he began to sit up, and native bloom and neatness, and—could he believe to receive strong aliment and the doctors would his eyes!—Quintin Matsys leaning over a chair, cheer him with kind words and congratulations and looking fondly at Lizbet. "What a genius!" on his recovery, until he felt his heart revive under cried Ryn, "and how generous and nuble!" and the influence of their gay greetings. Still Quint- he hugged Josh Kromm round the neck, and in Matsys felt time hang heavy on his hands.

To those who have been bred to labor, there his praises coldly, however, and even repulsive-

man of thought, but he was also a man of action. He had the head to conceive, and he had also the Minchen within his own, and, allowing them no

time for an exhibition of feeling, hurried them

Fluttered, astonished, and wondering, they walked rapidly along the streets of Antwerp; and, whether it was that fond hopes and happy thoughts coursed through the mind of Lizbet and sealed her tongue, or whether it was that, like Minchen, she could not muster sufficient breath to speak, not a word was uttered by either of the ladies or Quintin, until they were in that very parlor which the blacksmith had so faithfully depicted.

"And art thou back again, our own Quintin!" cried Minchen, as she kissed the check of her young friend, while Lizbet sat and subbed upon

young friend, while Lizbet sat and sobbed upon strengthening Plaster.

all our faces so faithfully, and not that Schiedam-drinking creature, Josh? Oh! how delighted I am! and the good dame fell back upon a seat in a fit of loud laughter, and then she burst into a flood of joyous tears.

"Yes; I painted that picture, dear mother Minchen! My own Lizbet, it was I!" exclaimed the delighted Quintin, as he turned his tearful over first upon his old friend and then upon his

"Yes first upon his old friend and then upon his

"They are heautifully spread on prepared cloth, and sold for 25 cents, and may be worn for a great length of time, with perfect case and comfort. If they become wrinkled up, they may be taken off and ctransed of sweet and again applied, and thus used for three or six months. They are also spread on firm, strong paper, and sold for 12 cents, and are by far the best poor man's plaster in the world.

For sale in most towns and villages, by agents, and at her father's chair; "and was it thee that painted

eyes first upon his old friend and then upon his

"Hillo there! where is he! where is he!" cried Ryn, as he rushed into the parlor and clasp-

t the same time extricating himself from his awkward position; "that picture is for thee, and KENNEBEC, SS .-- At a Court of Probate, held at its price is this little hand." As the blacksmith spoke he lifted the passive hand of Lizbet, and held it gently in his own.

"It's a bargain," cried Ryn, ecstatically, as he listed Minches Lizbet, and Minches Lizbet Ryn, ecstatically, as he spoke he lifted the passive hand of Lizbet, and held it gently in his own.

through Europe as an artificer in iron and a painter, the wife a happy and loving mother.

prostrated and tremulous under the influence of this pale spirit, he descended first from painting January 29, 1850. pictures to grinding paint for Quintin Matsys, and KENNEBEC, 88 .- To the heirs at law and all others then to driving an ass with skimmed milk and whey through the streets of Antwerp. The spirits of Quintin's mother revived won-

father's ears every morning, noon, and night. "I

hobble the sprightly infant and chant her favorite KENNEBEC, an .- At a Court of Probate in Augusta, on little tune.

### Hull Correspondence.

The following neat hit at the slavery question, as discussed at the present time, is from that queer critter," Peeping Tom, of the Boston

Hull, February 4, 1850. fall." Nobody knows what the Hullonians will do next. One would think they might dig their clams and be quiet ;-but no, they are in a mighty squabble again; and all about selling black-fish

at the West End. You must know, that Peter Smink of South Cove is a great dealer in black-fish, which he is not content to hook and eat on his own premises, not content to hook and eat on his own premises, but wants every body else to eat likewise. Now it happens that the greater part of the Hulloninas never eat black-fish, and cannot even abide the smell of them; but to keep Peter quiet, they made a compromise with him some time ago, to the effect that if he would keep himself to himself, he might eat his black-fish and be buttered. Notwithstanding this, Peter now claps a new kink on his cable, and insists on the right to trundle a whole wheelbarrow load of black-fish into the West End, right under the noses of cleanly people without or much as saving 't' Sauff by your later than the present and saving the property of the Harlem Railroad Stables.

I have here room only for the following, from the Overseer of the Harlem Railroad Stables.

New York, July 14, 1848.

This will certify that I have had charge of getting up Horses for market in Neel's and Monre's Stables. Columbus, O., for many years—also in Massachusectus, and other States; and that I have fried all remedies in Veterinary use, what Dalley's Animal Galvanic Cure-all is recommended for. At first I was much opposed to its application, but at least consented to try it. And I now certify that, on trial, I have found it the most extraordinary and be without it for any money. It cures hard and spaving lumps, and lumps arising from the Overseer of the Harlem Railroad Stables.

JOHN VAN VORTILS, Guerreer Harlem Railroad Stables. ple, without so much as saying, " Snuff, by your

leave, tschah!" Is not this cool!

The Hullonians are not disposed to see the West End put under a black-fish dispensation, and insist that Peter shall obey the laws. But leave, tschah !" Is not this cool ! Peter says that obeying the law does not agree with his constitution;—it is his misfortune, he says, not his fault—and as long as every body else obeys the law, it is a great pity if he cannot be allowed to do as he pleases. Besides, he may be allowed to do as he pleases. Besides he may be allowed to do as he pleases. Besides he may be allowed to do as he pleases. Besides he may be allowed to do as he pleases. Besides he may be allowed to do as he pleases. Besides he may be allowed to do as he pleases. Besides he may be allowed to do as he pleases. Besides he may be allowed to do as he pleases. Besides he may be allowed to do as he pleases. Besides he may be allowed to do as he pleases. Besides he may be allowed to do as he pleases. Besides he may be allowed to do as he pleases. Besides he may be allowed to do as he pleases. Besides he may be allowed to do as he pleases. Besides he may be allowed to do as he pleases. Besides he may be allowed to do as he pleases. Besides he may be allowed to do as he pleases. Besides he may be allowed to do as he pleases. Besides he may be allowed to do as he pleases. Besides, he affirms that black-fish were made for all the world, and he was made to catch and sell them. He proves all this out of Scripture, in addition to an incontrovertible argument drawn from the flatness of their heads, and the astonishing wideness of their gills. Peter's logic, however, has always been regarded by the philosophers of Hull

ways been regarded by the philosophers of Hull as a very "peculiar institution."

The West End black-fish question is now the reigning topic. The Hullonians stand upon law, and appeal to the city charter, which declares that the corporation shall make "all needful rules and regulations for the government of the West End burner of the West End burner of the West End black-fish question is now the reigning topic. The Hullonians stand upon law, and appeal to the city charter, which declares that the corporation shall make "all needful rules and regulations for the government of the West End "which week" in power to prohibit.

The West End black-fish question is now the ing cognizant of this fact, I will not hold myself responsible for the form what is procured at my own Dept. 415 Broadcay, New York, or from my end for the function. A TENT AND NO NISTAKE.—The "genuine Dalley," when applied to Borns and Scalds, and to inflamed and painful wounds, will immediately produce a cooling and southing effect, and extract the pain in an incredibly short space of time. The Counterfeit Extractors, on the contract the pain in an irrelated to the parts. Mark that:

The West End black-fish question is now the ing cognizant of this fact, I will not hold myself responsible for from my extraction to the long cognizant of this fact, I will not hold myself responsible for from my extraction to the long cognizant of this fact, I will not hold myself responsible for from my extraction to the long cognizant of this fact, I will not hold myself responsible for from my extraction to the long cognizant of this fact, I will not hold myself responsible for from my extraction and my extraction of the myself responsible for from my extraction and the ing cognizant of this fact, I will not hold myself responsible for from my extraction and my extraction of the myself responsible for from my extraction and my extraction of the my extraction of End," which surely implies the power to prohibit the selling of black-fish in those parts, as well as horn-pouts and snapping-turtles. Peter, on the other hand, stands on what he calls the "all-fired" the West apace of time. The Counterfeit Extractor, so the content in the part is an incredibly short apace of time. The Counterfeit Extractor, so the content in the pain in an incredibly short apace of time. The Counterfeit Extractor, so the content, increase the pain and irritate pain in an incredibly short apace of time. The Counterfeit Extractors, on the content, increase the pain and irritate the pain in an incredibly short apace of time. The Counterfeit Extractors, on the content, increase the pain and irritate the pain in an incredibly short apace of time. The Counterfeit Extractors, on the content, increase the pain and irritate the parts. Mark that! If you want the Gensine Dailey's Extractor, buy only in the during the pain and irritate the parts. Mark that! If you want the Gensine Dailey's Extractor, buy only in the during the pain and irritate the parts. Mark that! If you want the Gensine Dailey's Extractor, buy only in the during the pain and irritate the parts. Mark that! If you want the Gensine Dailey's Extractor, buy only it has during the pain an incredibly short apace of time. The Counterfeit Extractor, on the content apace of time. The Counterfeit Extractors, on the content apace of time. The Counterfeit Extractors, on the content apace of time. The Counterfeit Extractors, on the content apace of time. The Counterfeit Extractors, on the content apace of time. The Counterfeit Extractors, on the content apace of time. The Counterfeit Extractors, on the content apace of time. The Counterfeit Extractors, on the content apace of time. The Counterfeit Extractors, on the content apace of time. The Counterfeit Extractors, on the content apace of time. The Counterfeit Extractors, on the content apace of time. The Counterfeit Extractors and the content apace of time. The Counterfeit Extractors and the conte everybody's back yard, he will hold a convention and move out of Hull. What he will do when he is out, and his mother knows it, is a question that has puzzled many people, but which Peter never seems to have thought of. All he can do will be to sit on a raft and cool his toes with salt water. It is conjectured that in this condition he will be likely to get a bite or two from the blackfish that will tickle his extremities in a "peculia

I felt as soft's a cake ; You printer-men do take!"

(I squeezed her some I guess,) Can you say 0, my chick, against 'The Freedom of the Press!'" I kissed her some-I did, by gum-

I gave another buss, and then, Says she, I do confess. I rather sorter kinder like 'The Freedom of the Press,' " E [Sunday Mercury.

can be no greater punishment than idleness. The ly, for his eyes had opened with as much astonactive mind or body that has been schooled to exercise can know of no agony like unto that of did picture. "The painter that executed that constant quiescence. There is a craving, a power- shall have my Lizbet, and no other," cried the ful indefiniteness of desire, which bursts, like in-delighted father; "I congratulate you again, visible perspiration, through all our aspirations, Josh," and again the old man hugged and kinsed when, chained by circumstances to a species of bodily death and mental inertia, we are held back "I take thy father at his word," whispered the from all employment. Quintin was not only a delighted Quintin Matsys in the ear of the lovely,

and ever-smoking volcanic dignity of the South Cove mud-puddle." He has sworn a solemn oath upon the point of his fish-hook, that unless he is allowed to trundle his wheelbarrow into

"The Freedom of the Press." Around her waist I put my arm-

"Oh dear!" says she, "what liberty "Why yes, my Sal, my charming gal;

She colored like a beet; Upon my living soul, she looked Almost too good to eat!

" I spose you know, that during your abs we have had a great political victory, and sent in

"Why, the House of Correction, of course." EATON, Augusta, Me."

World.

For sale in most towns and villages, by agents, and a wholesale and retail by DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB augusta.

Augusta, Feb 5th, 1850.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been

WHEREAS, a certain instrument, purporting to be The spirits of Quintin s mother revived work derfully after the return of her son; and she took good care to sound her note of triumph in his helden at Augusta, on the last Monday of Feb., 1850,

Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and we cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should be granted.

D. WILLIAMS, Judg Attest—WM. R. SMITH, Register.

A true copy of the petition and order thereos.

Attest—WM. R. SMITH, Register.

DO YOU WANT TO CURE YOUR HORSES!

Those indebted, or having unsettled accounts, are call por to adjust the same.

HALLETT & COLBURN.
Augusta, Jan. 8, 1850.

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